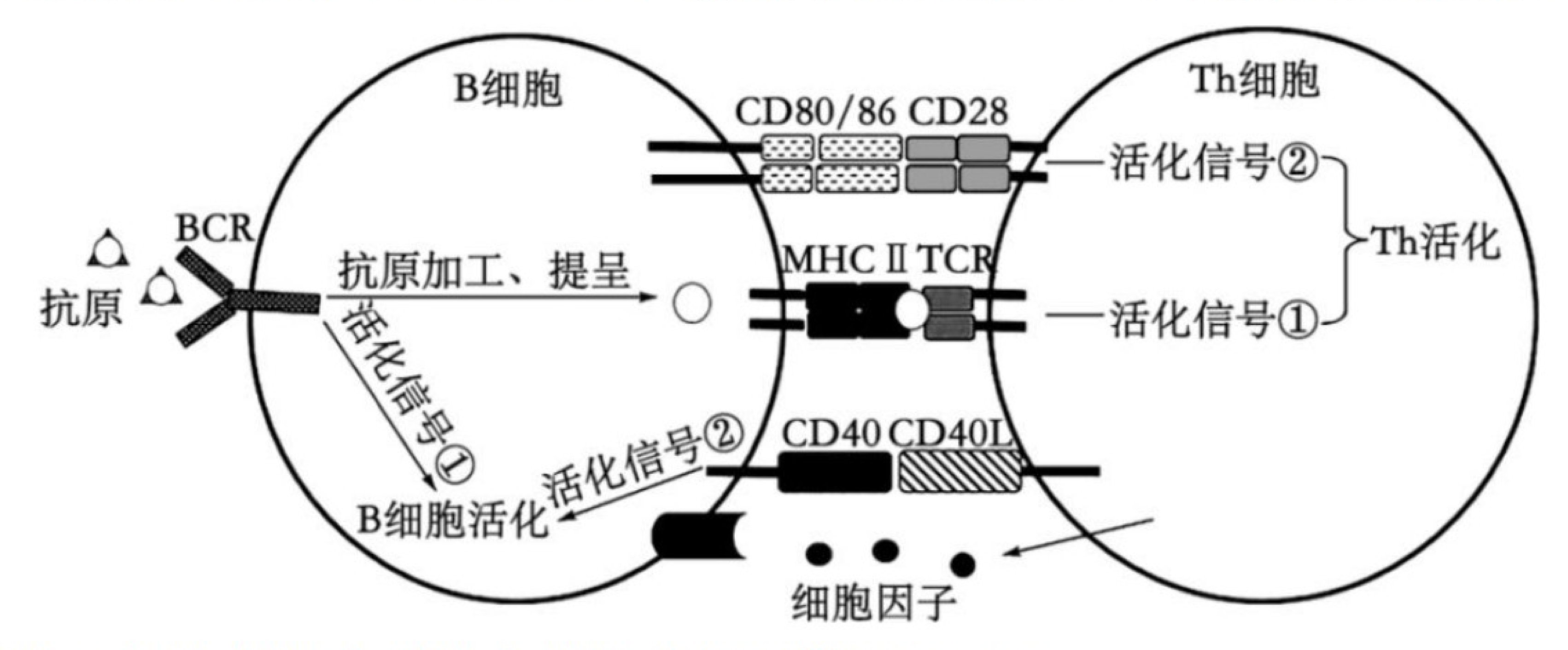
12．B 细胞与 Th 细胞相互作用之后被活化的过程如图所示。CD80/86 是 B 细胞识别抗原后表达的蛋白质，CD40L 是 Th 细胞活化后表达的蛋白质，BCR 和 TCR 分别是 B 细胞和 T 细胞表面的受体，CD40、MHCⅡ、CD28 均为细胞表面蛋白。下列叙述错误的是（ **B** ）

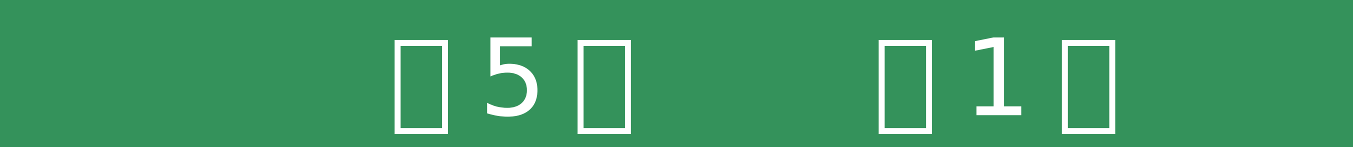


A．活化 B 细胞的两个信号分别是抗原刺激和 CD40L

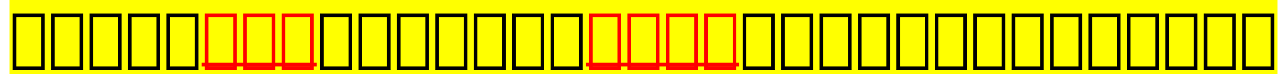
B．图示过程中，B 细胞活化时间早于 Th 细胞活化时间

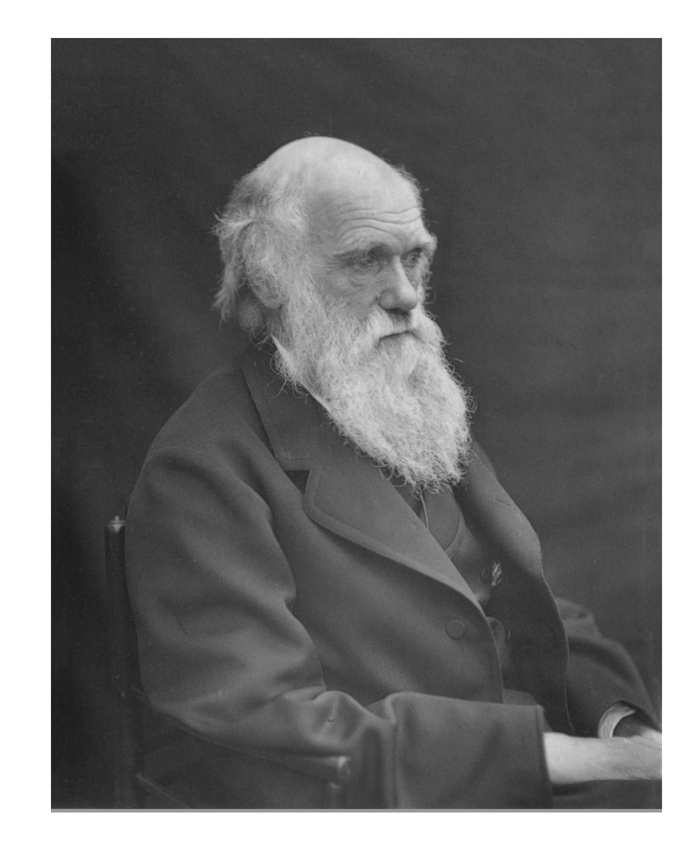
C．体液免疫过程中，B 细胞与 Th 细胞可相互提供信息

D．图中 B 细胞与 Th 细胞采取不同的方式识别同一抗原

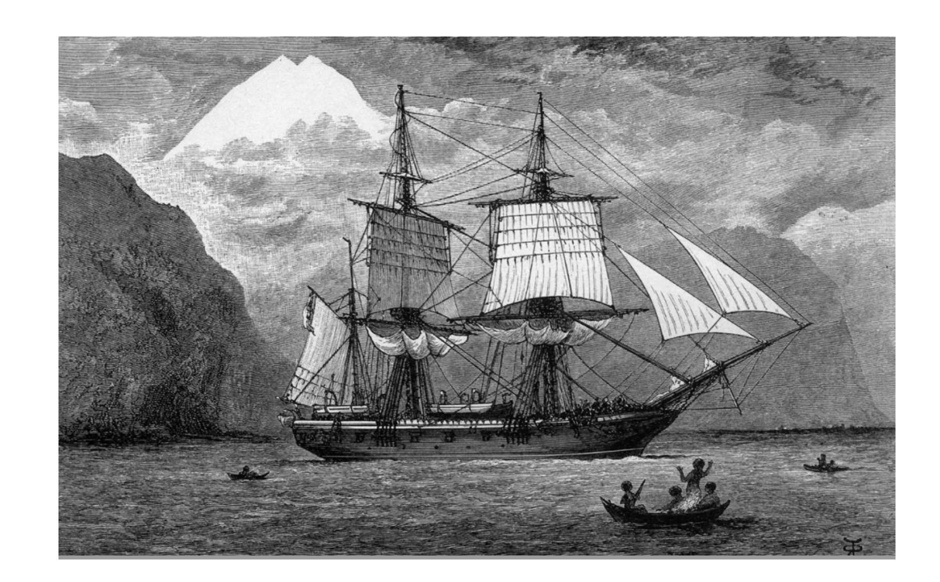


向光性：在单侧光的照射下，植物朝向光源方向生长的现象，叫做向光性。





1809-1882



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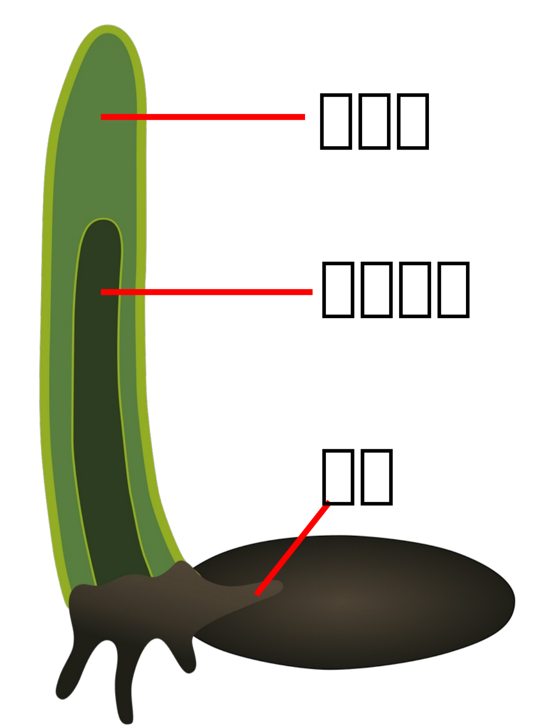

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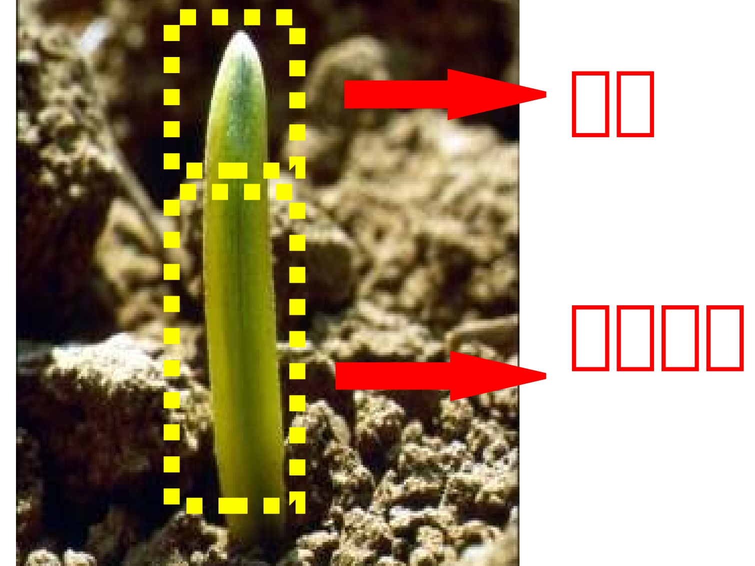

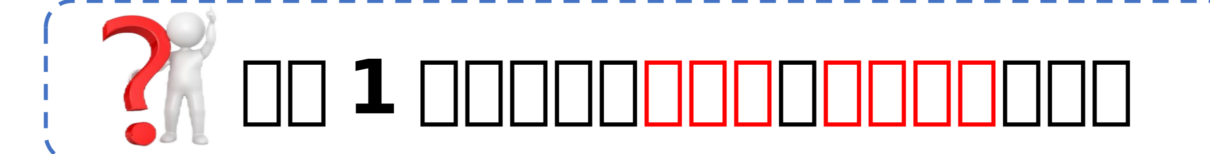

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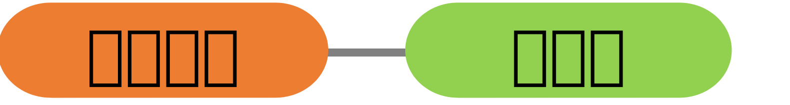
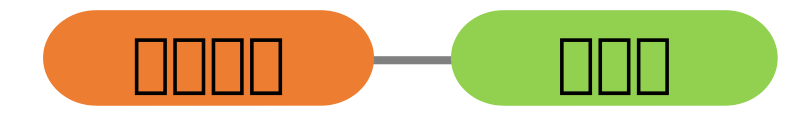
生活现象 达尔文 2. 实验过程 ①对照（单侧光） ②去掉尖端 ③罩住尖端 ④罩住尖端下部向光弯曲生长 不弯曲不生长 直立生长 向光弯曲生长





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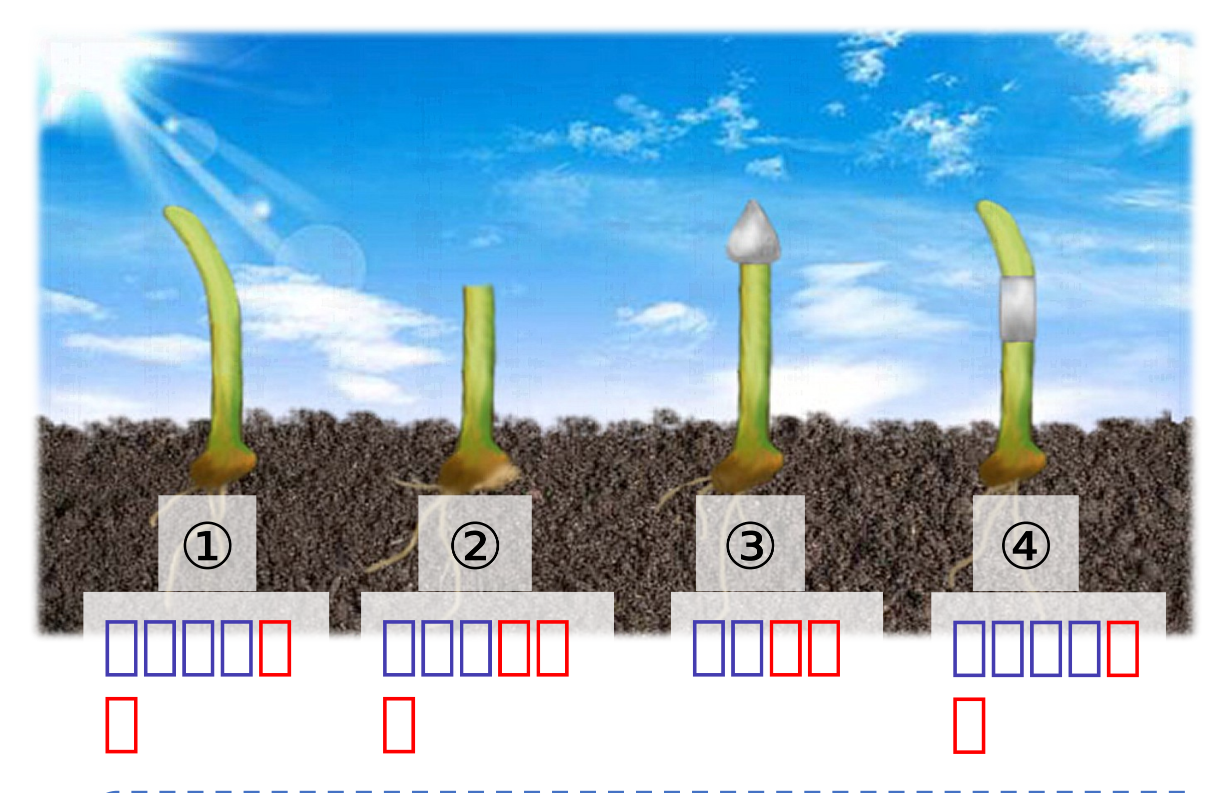
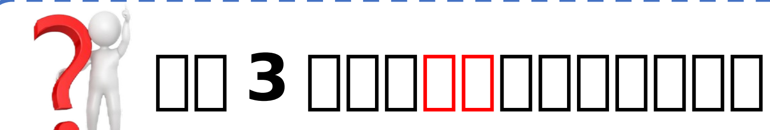




3

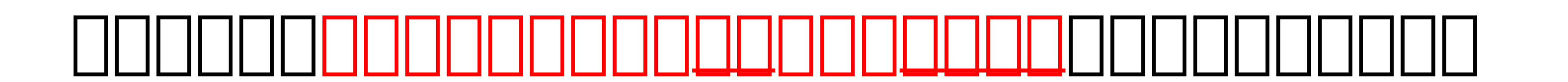
① ②

① ③

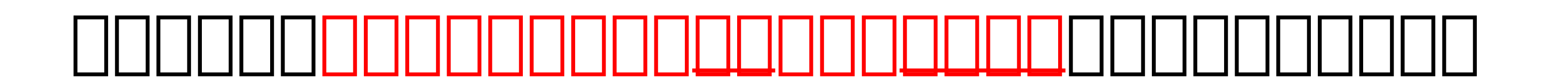
① ④

① ③ ④

【思维拓展】生长（伸长）部位在尖端还是在尖端下部，如何设计实验证明？



【思维拓展】生长（伸长）部位在尖端还是在尖端下部，如何设计实验证明？



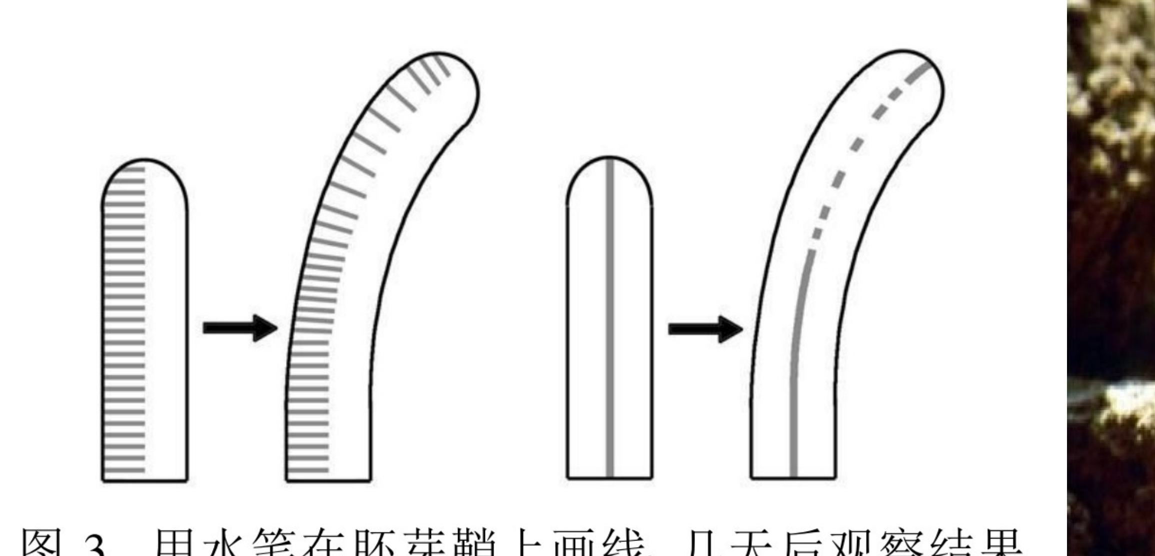
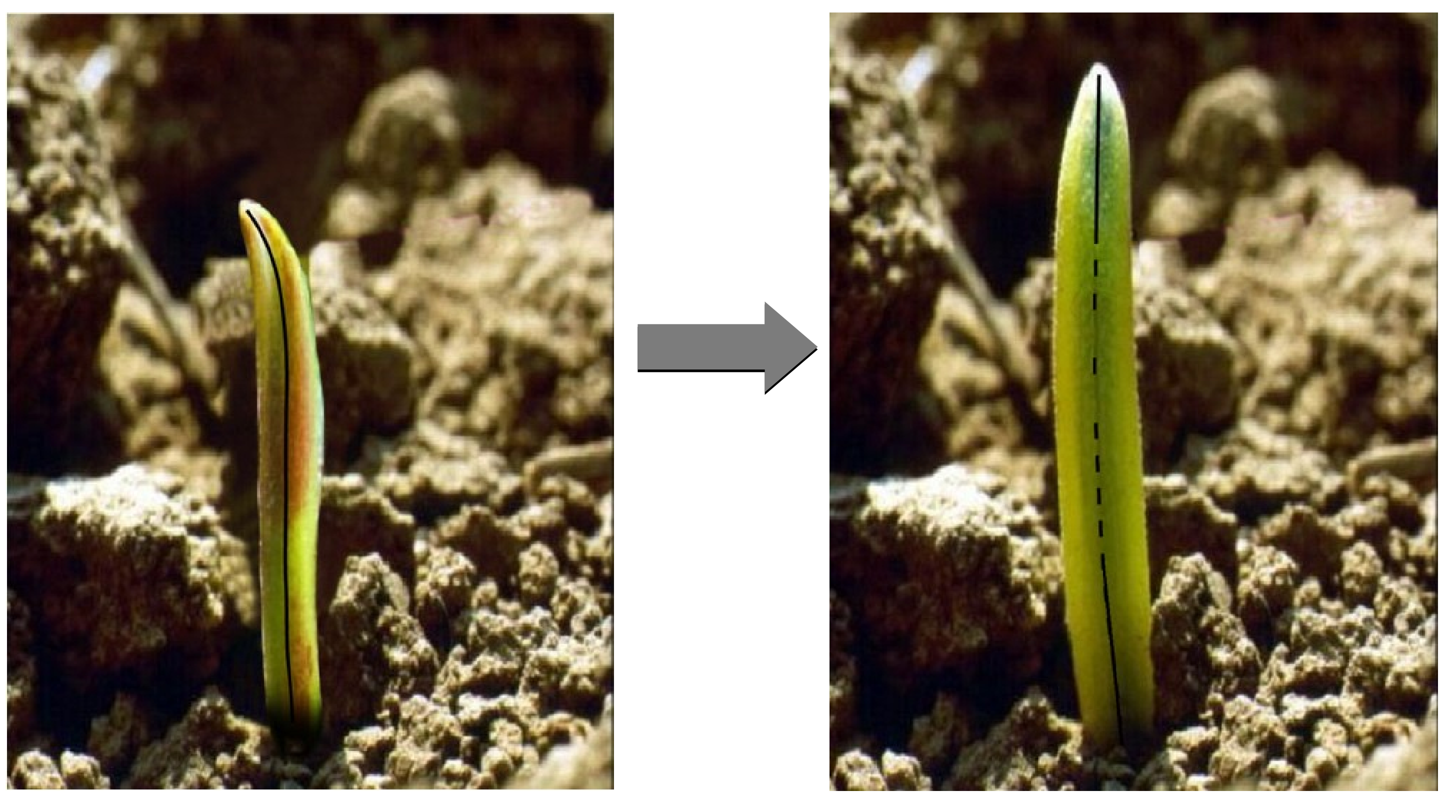
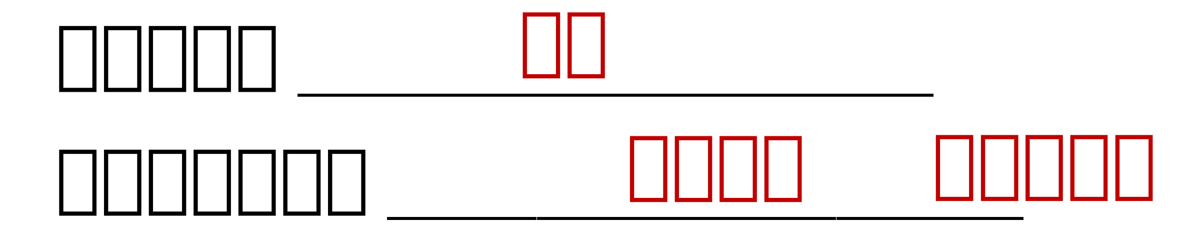
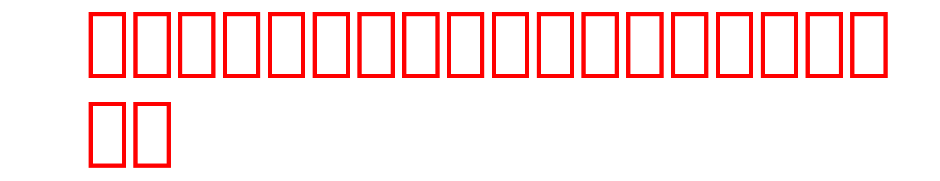


图 3　用水笔在胚芽鞘上画线，几天后观察结果



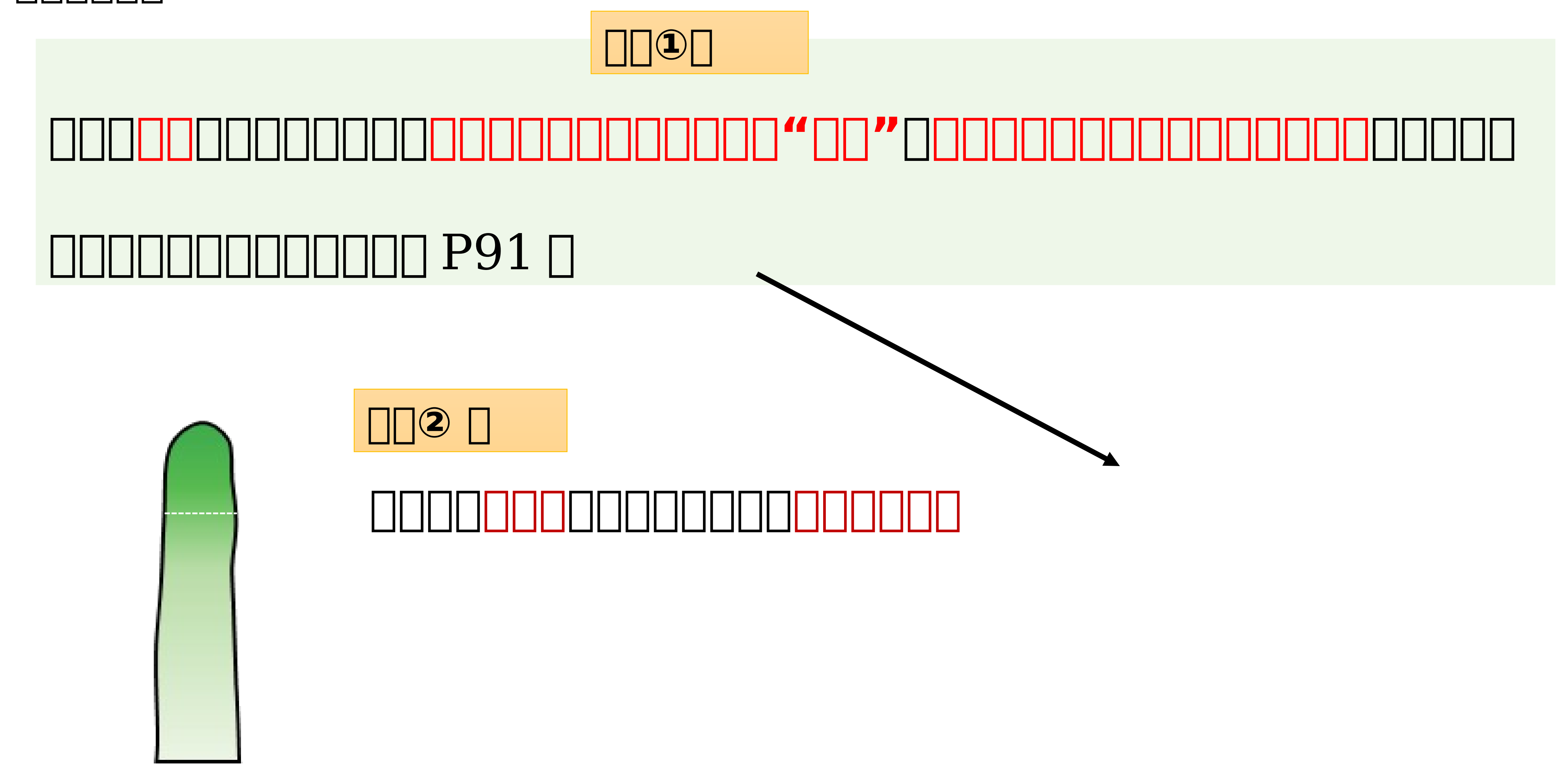




4. 达尔文的推测
推测①：
胚芽鞘尖端受单侧光刺激后，就向下面的伸长区传递某种“影响”，造成伸长区背光面比向光面生长快，因而使胚

芽鞘出现向光性弯曲。（教材P91）

推测② ：
可能因为该影响在向光侧和背光侧分布不均匀。

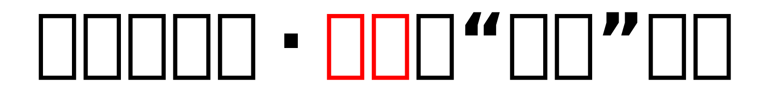


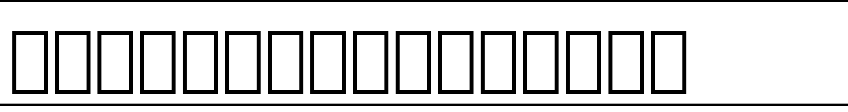
证明达尔文的推测 1：尖端产生了某种“影响”，传到伸长区。

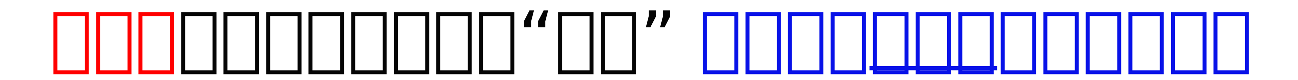
（二）鲍森·詹森的“横插”实验
胚芽鞘尖端和伸长区之间插入琼脂片

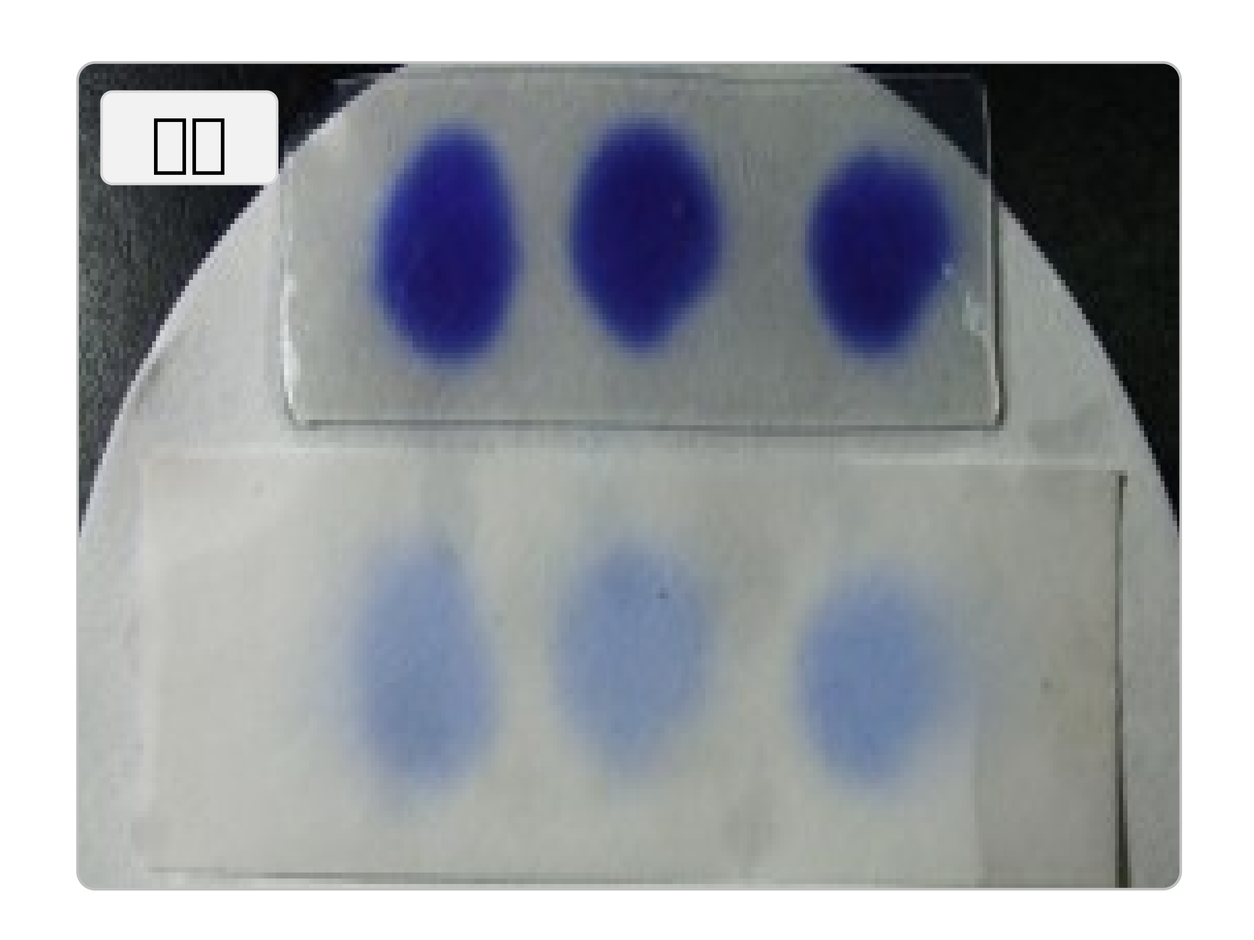
结论：胚芽鞘尖端产生的“影响” 可以透过琼脂片传递给下部。

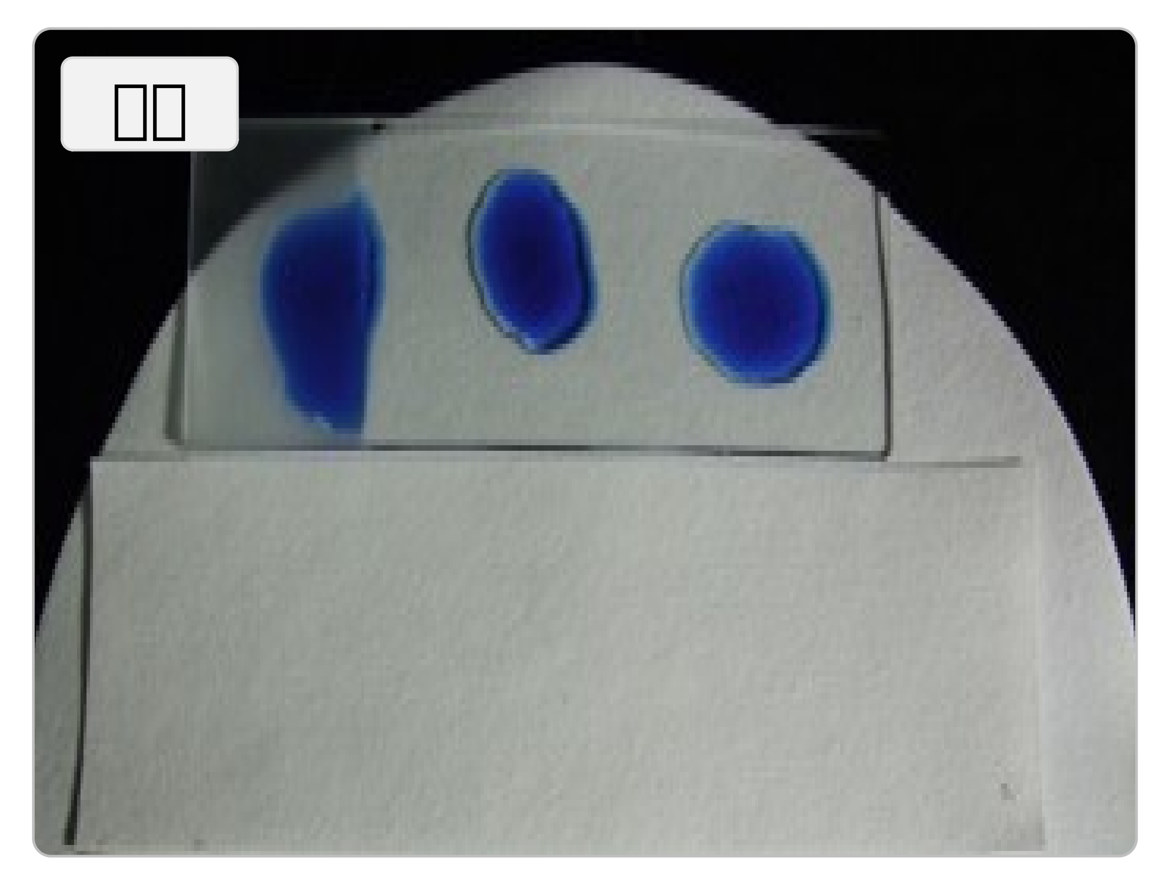
向光弯曲生长

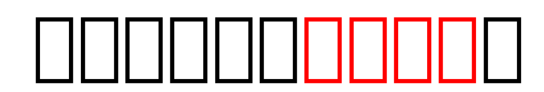


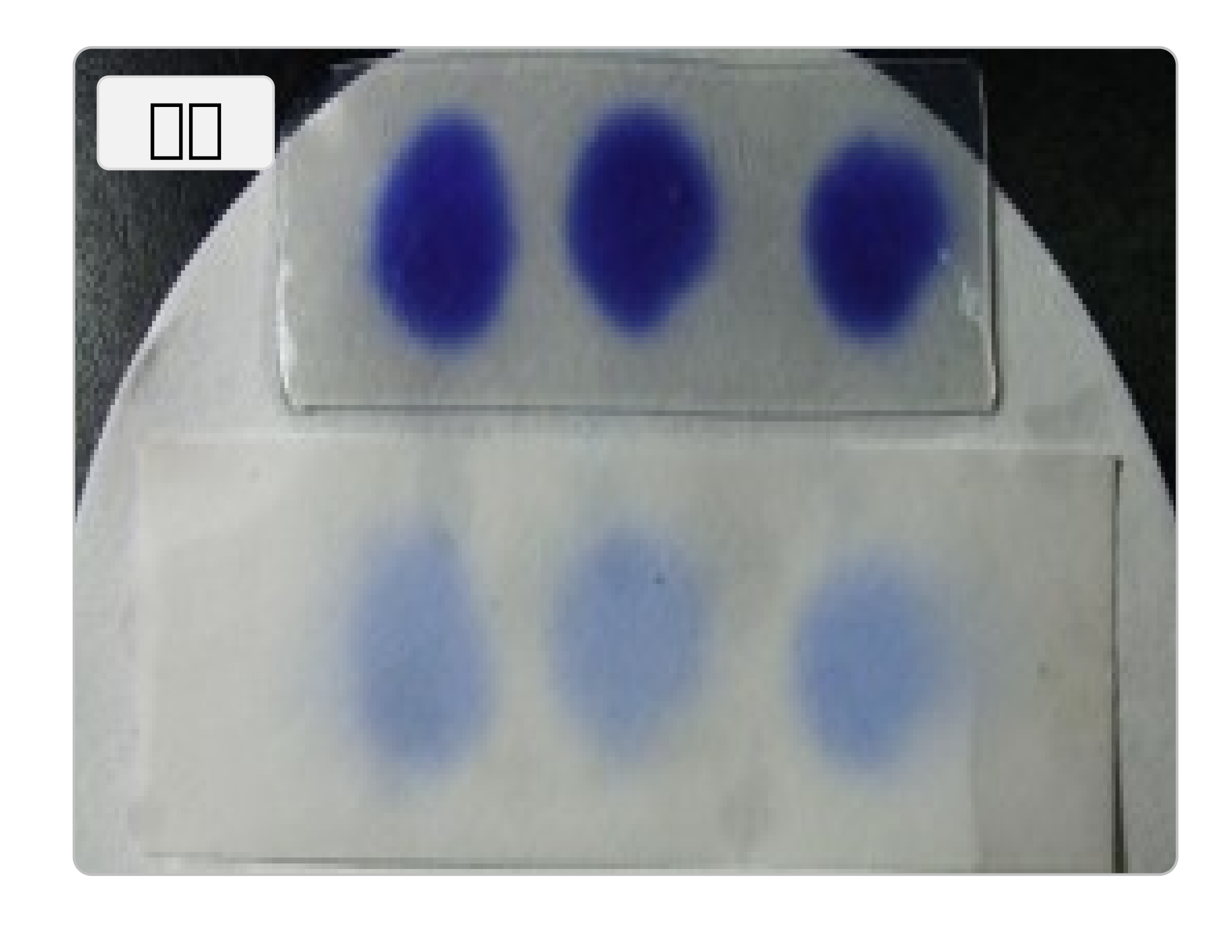


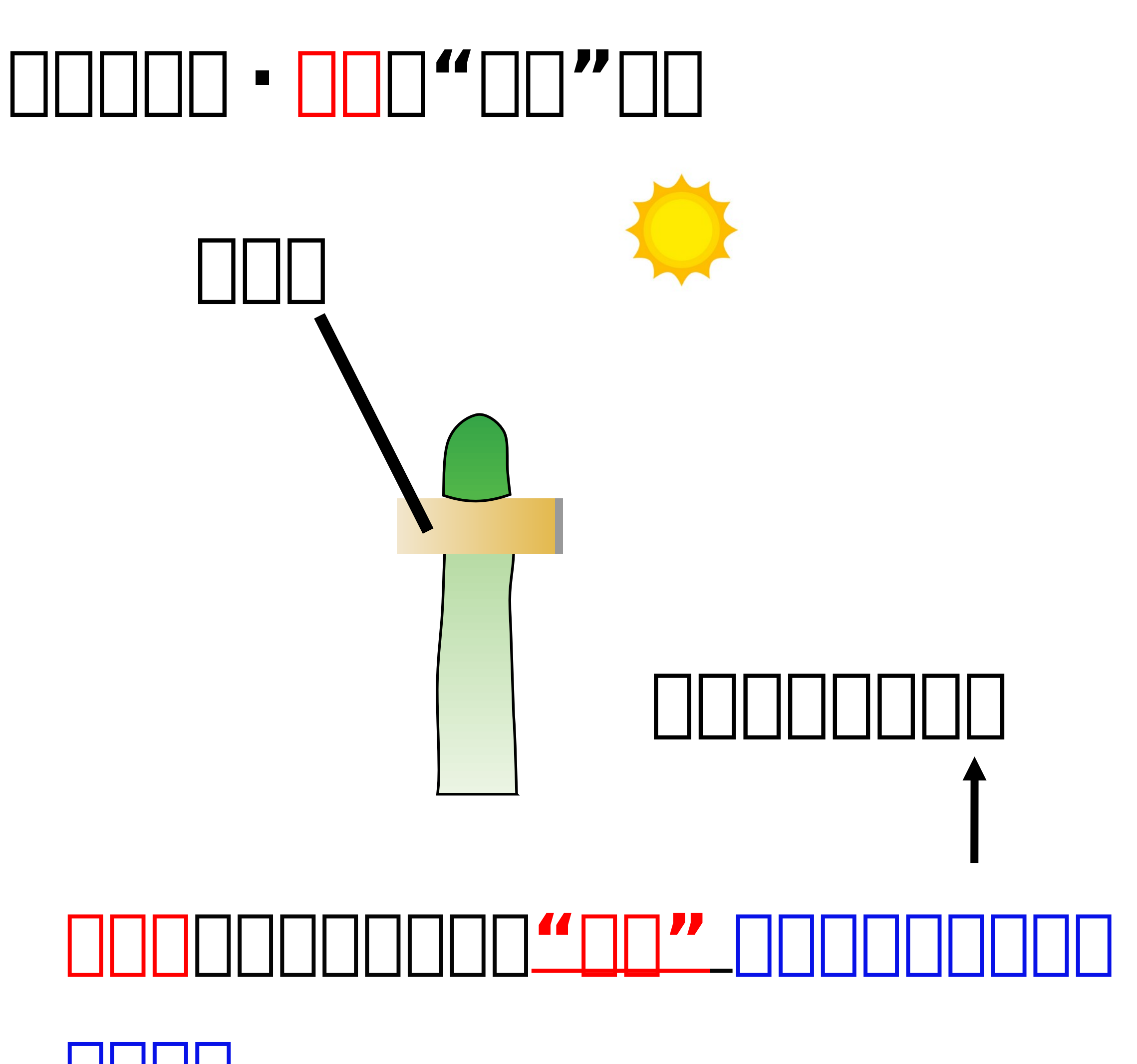












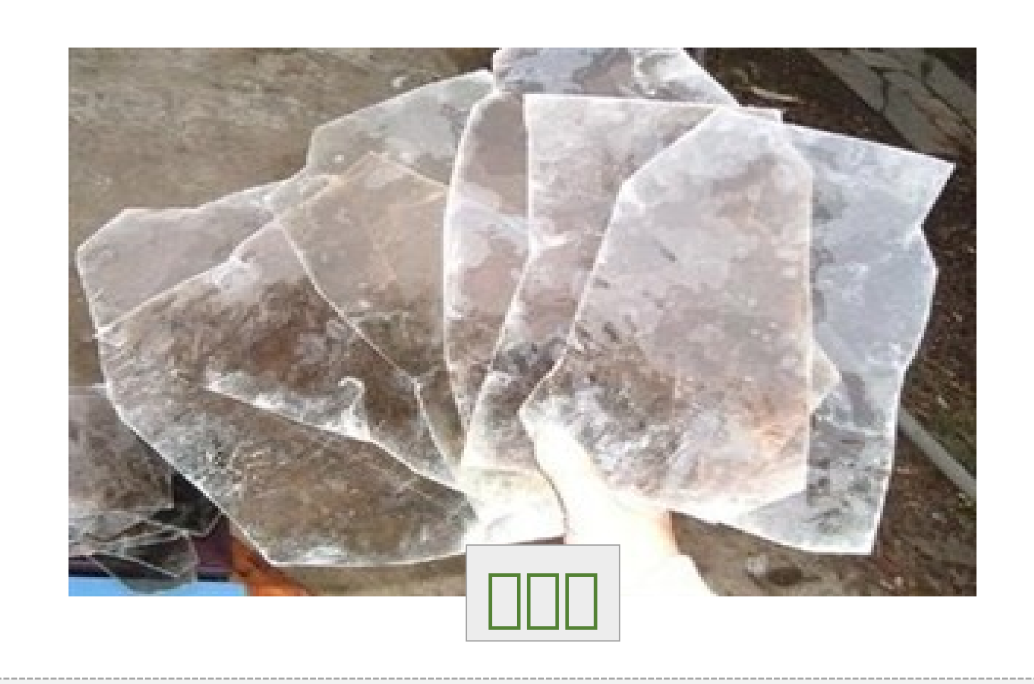
是一种矿物质。因其材料为天然矿制品，具有无污染、绝缘、不透化学物质的特点。

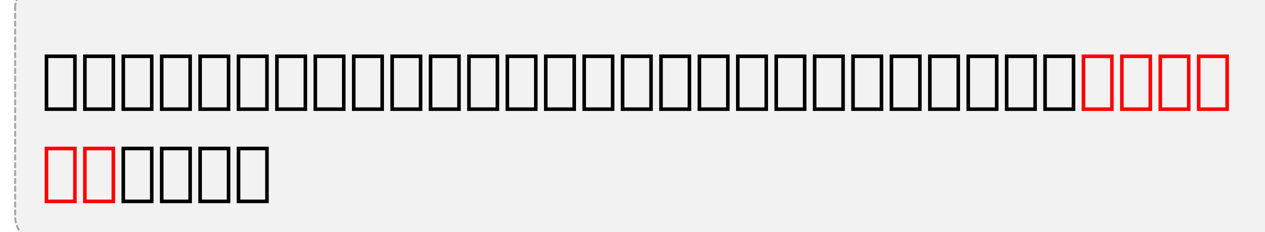
云母片

云母片

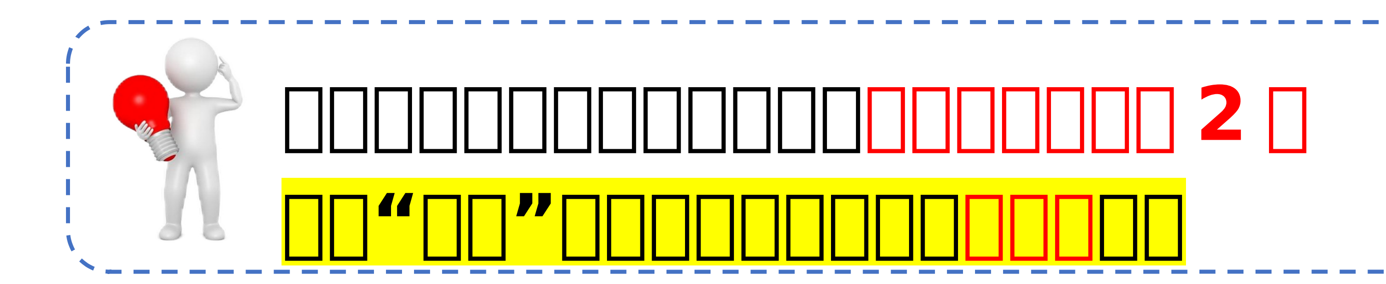
结论：胚芽鞘尖端产生的“影响”无法透过琼脂片传递给下部。

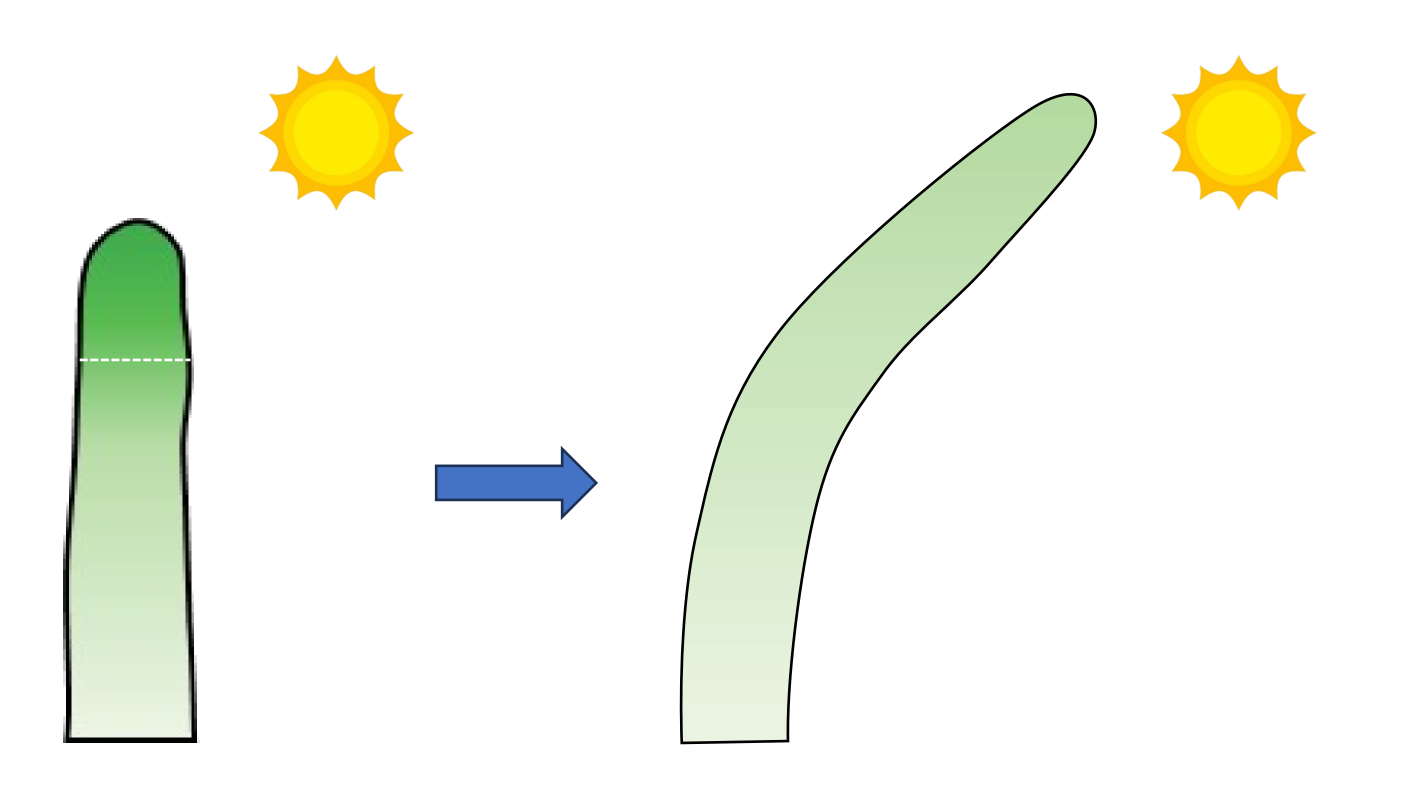
（一种化学物质）





利用以下实验材料，设计实验证实达尔文推测2：这种“影响”在尖端下部的分布是不均匀的。



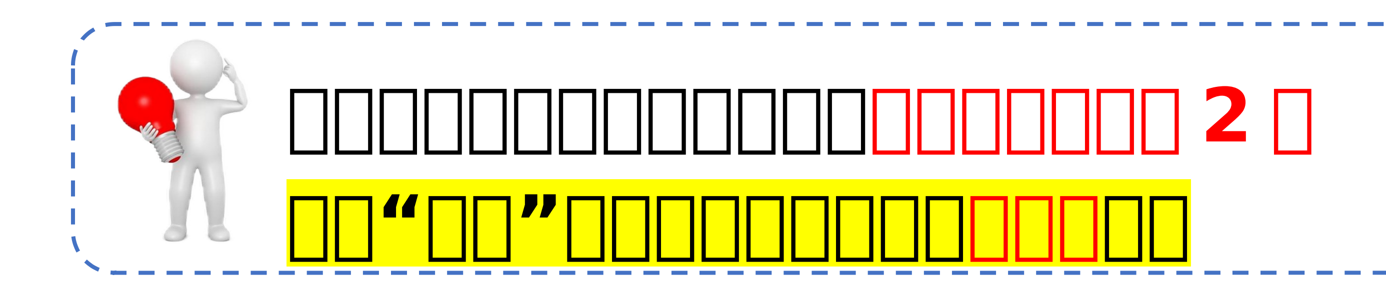


利用以下实验材料，设计实验证实达尔文推测2：这种“影响”在尖端下部的分布是不均匀的。

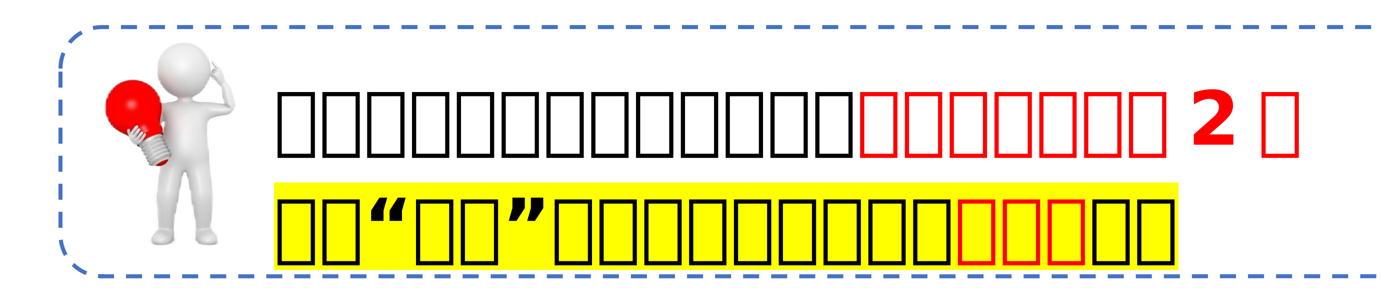
生长状况相同的胚芽鞘
若干

小刀 琼脂块若干 暗箱

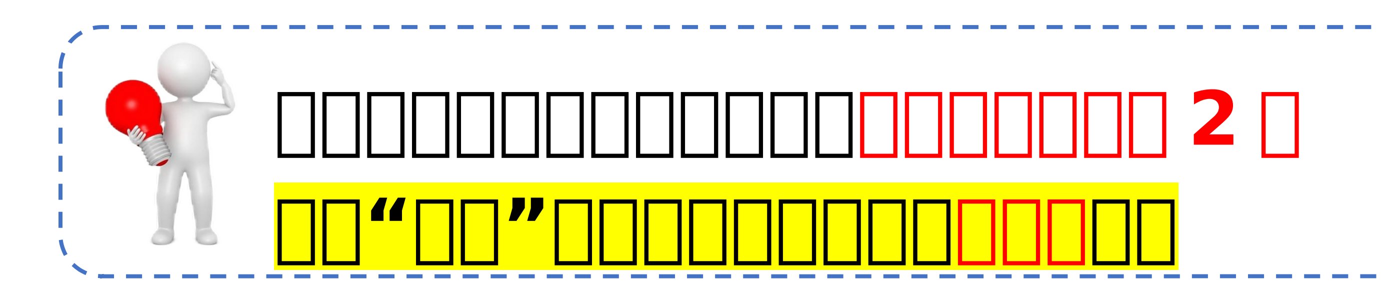
(不再由单侧光引起“影响”分布不均，另外创造分布不均的情况)

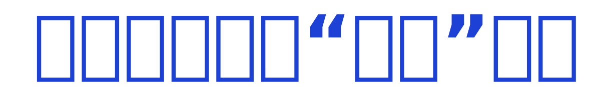


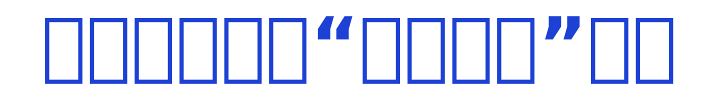
利用以下实验材料，设计实验证实达尔文推测2：这种“影响”在尖端下部的分布是不均匀的。

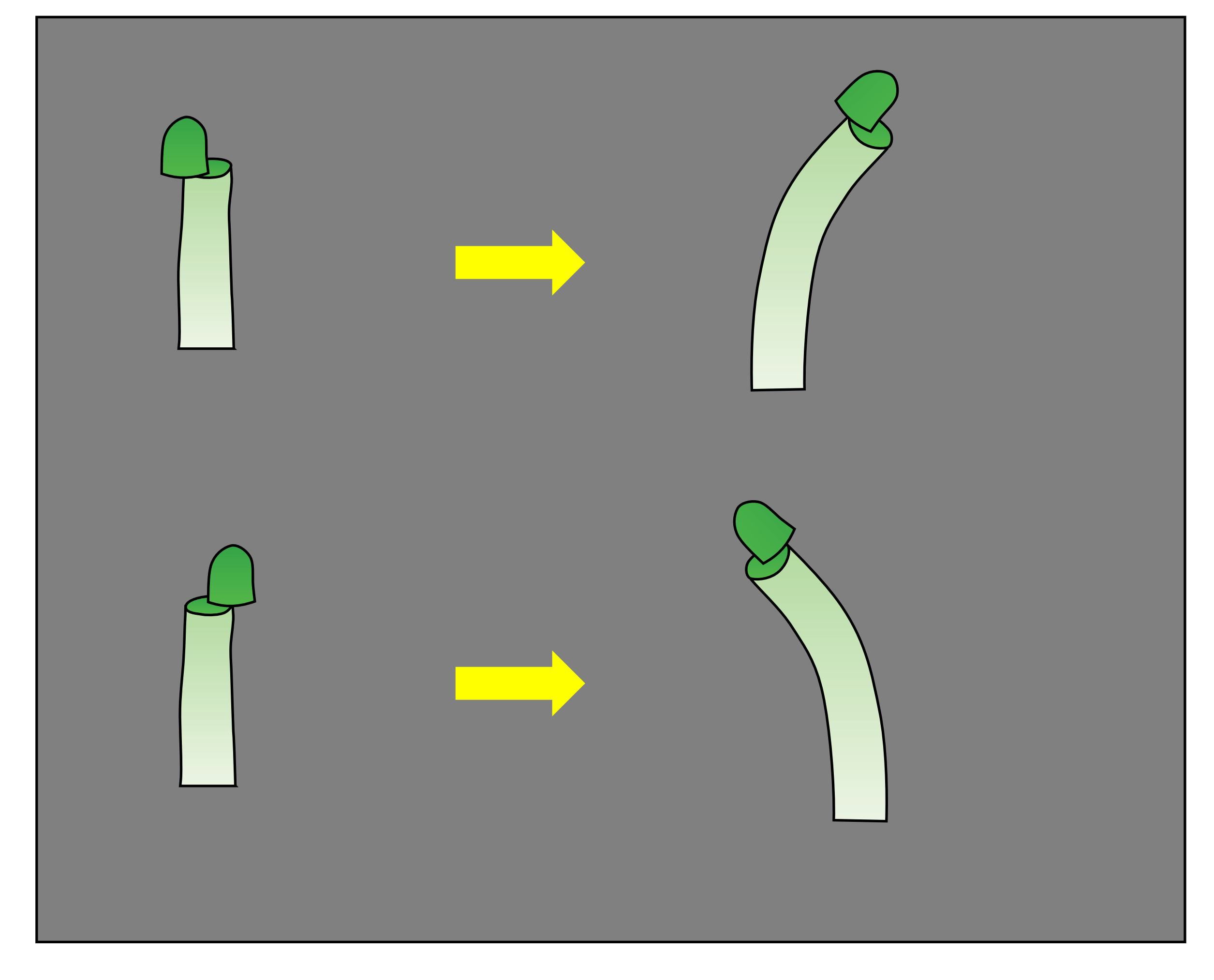


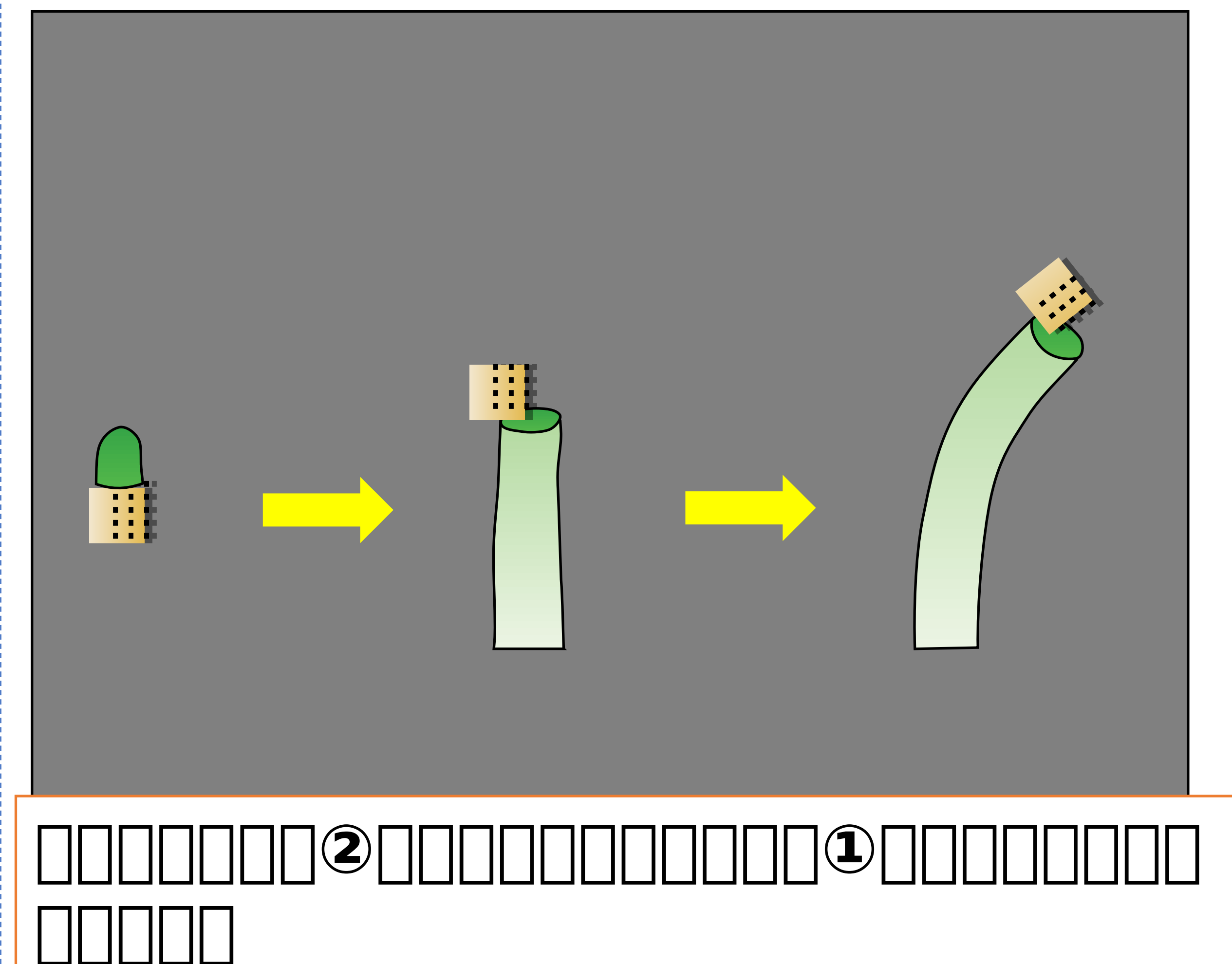
利用以下实验材料，设计实验证实达尔文推测2：这种“影响”在尖端下部的分布是不均匀的。











回顾：

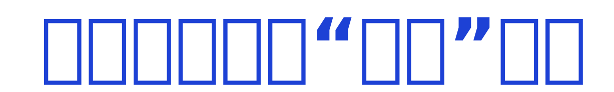
1、植物出现向光性现象的条件是什么？

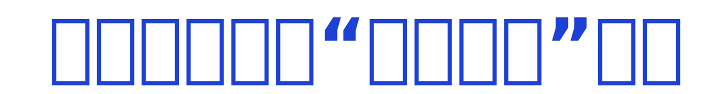
2、达尔文的实验材料是什么？它的结构是怎样的？

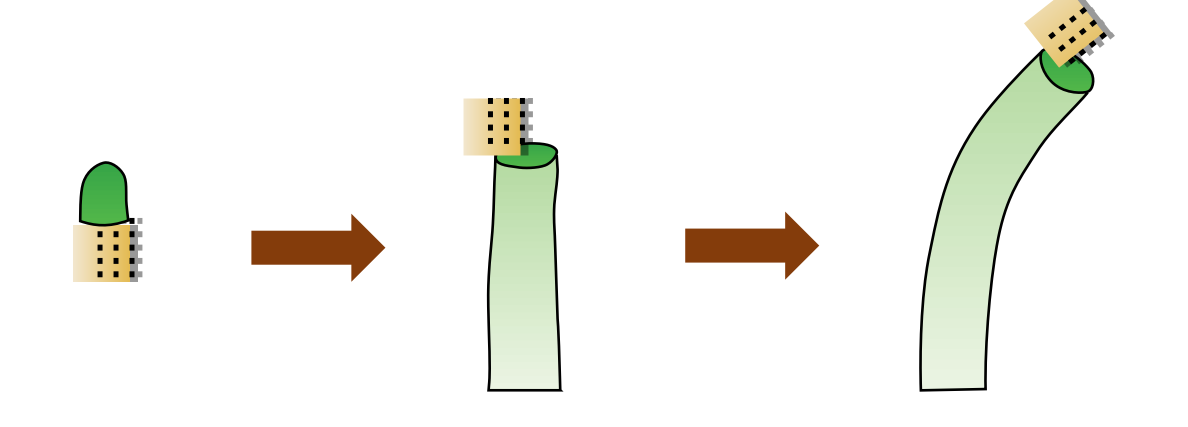
3、达尔文的实验中4个组的处理方法和现象是什么？

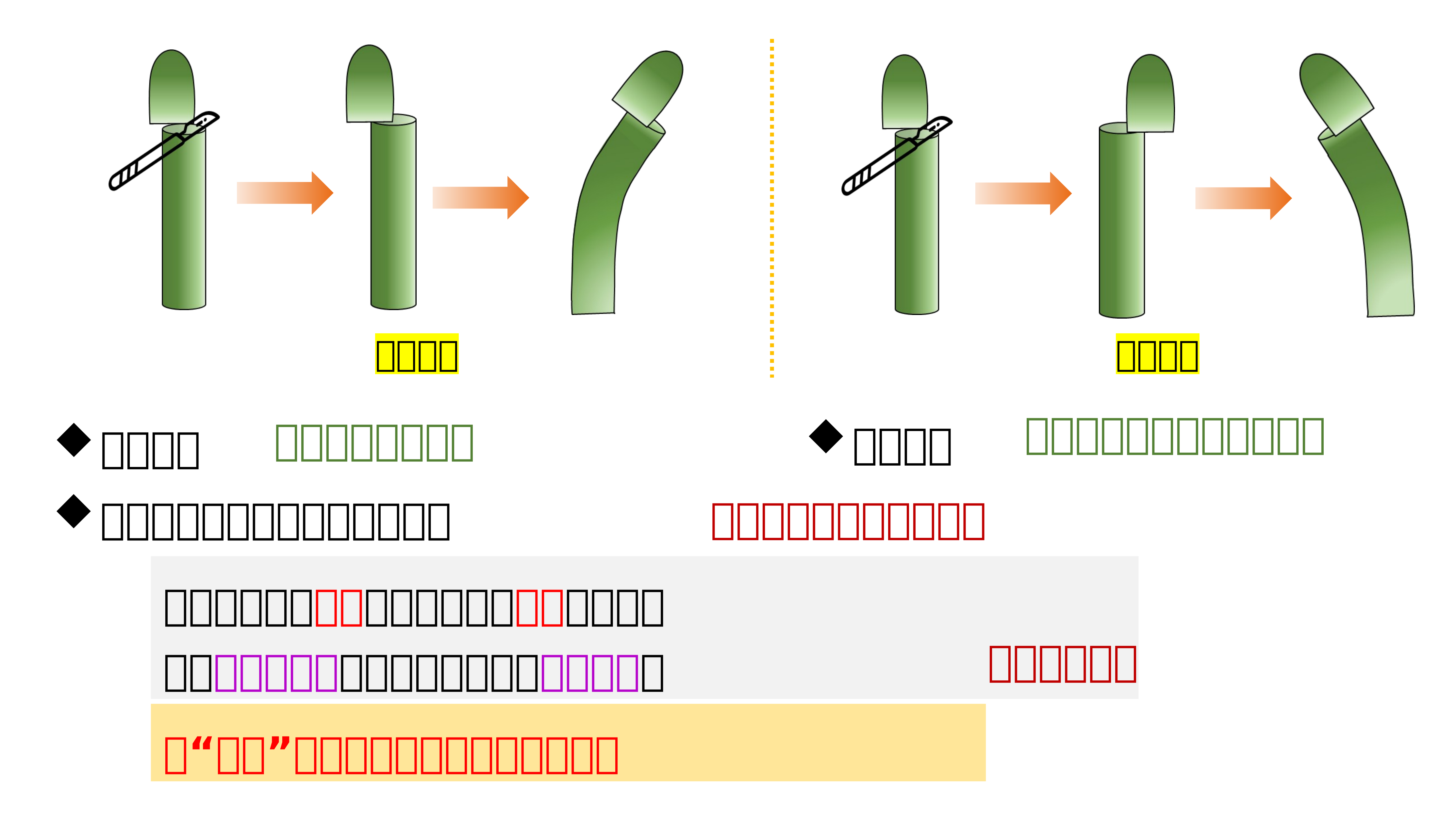
4、达尔文得出了怎样的结论？

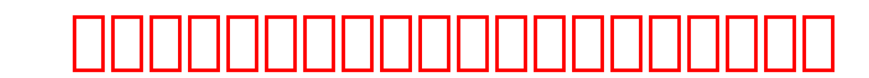
5、詹森的实验结论是什么？
达尔文的推测 1：尖端产生了某种影响，传到下部。达尔文的推测2：弯曲生长的原因是尖端产生的影响在下部分布不均。

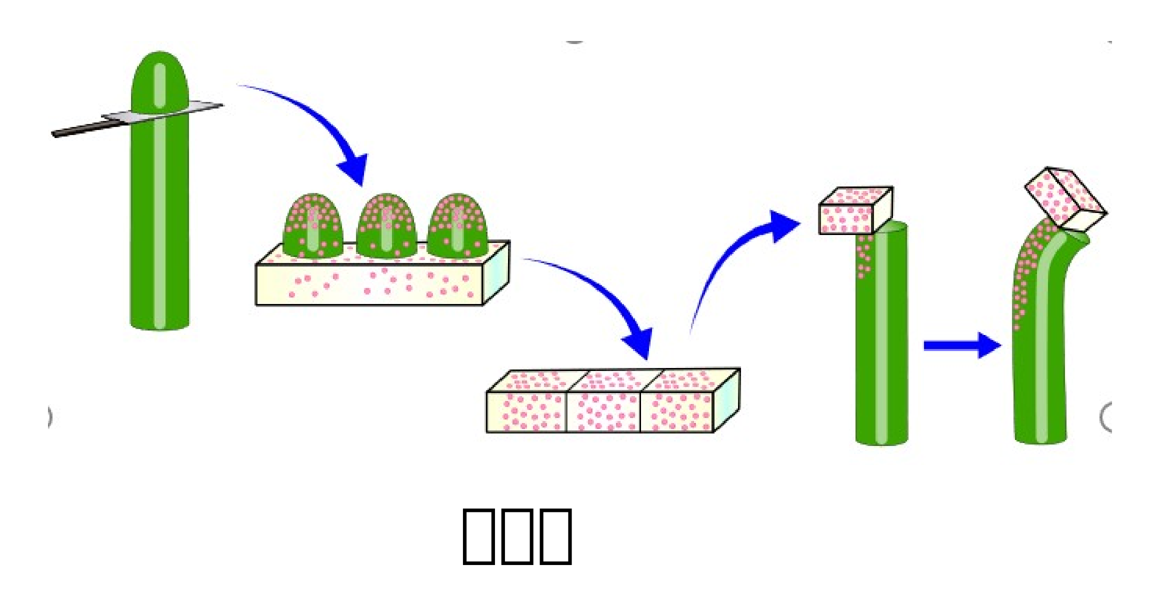


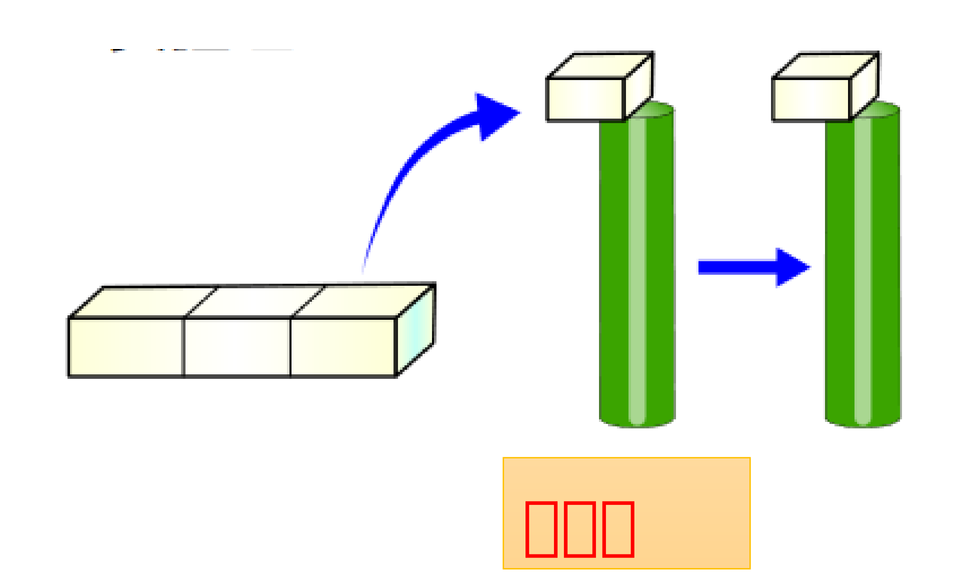


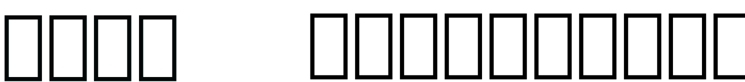


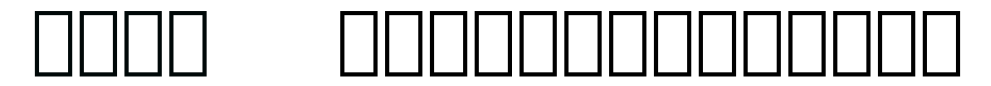


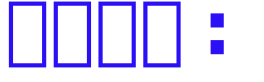


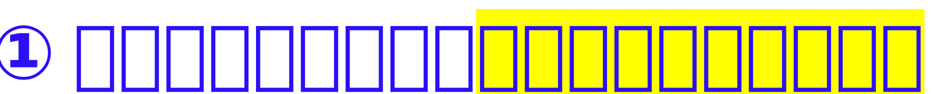


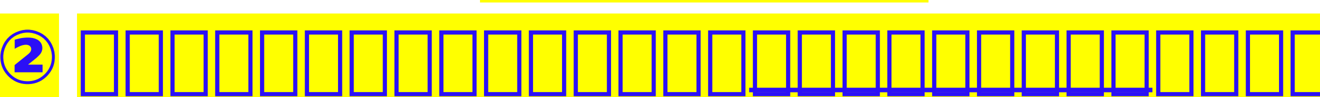


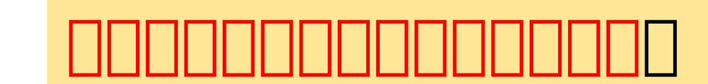












（四）温特的“载体转移”实验

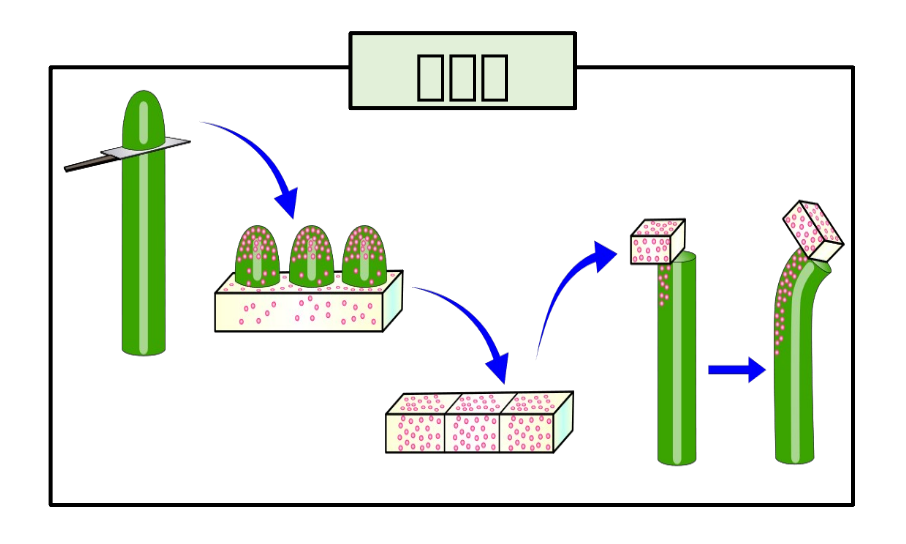
实验组

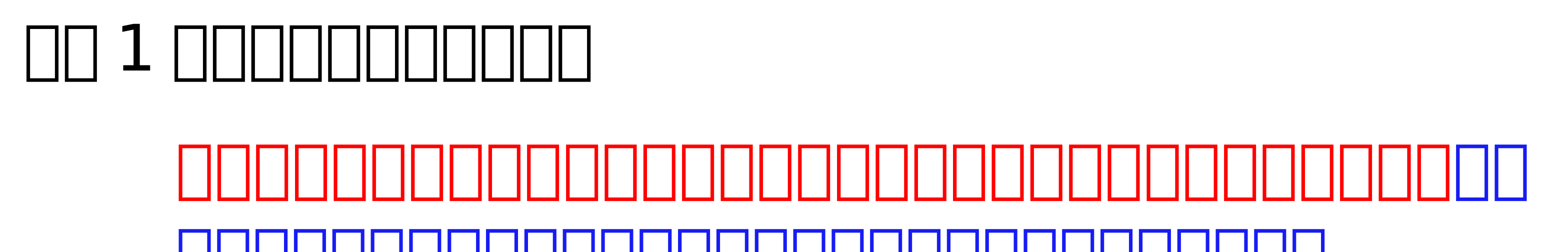
思考 1：温特实验巧妙在哪里？

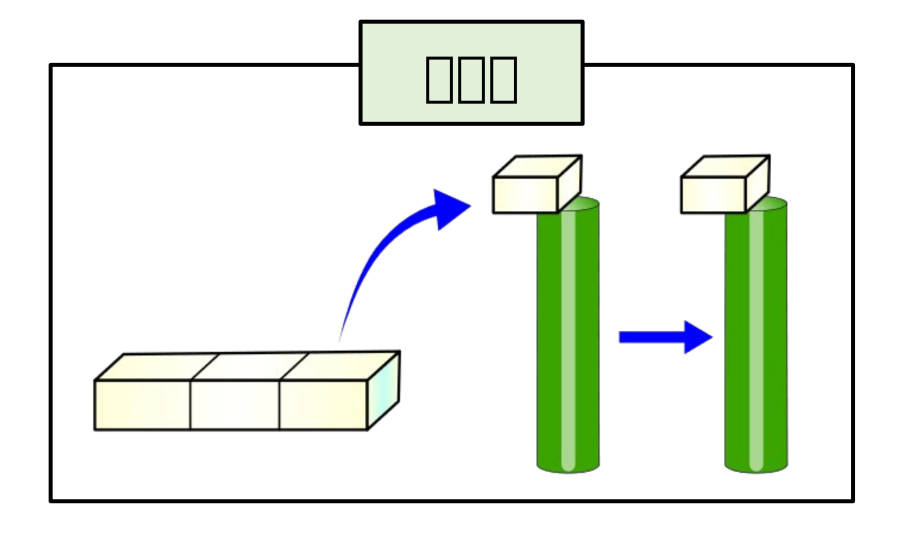
用琼脂块收集该物质，排除了胚芽鞘尖端的影响，直接观察该物质的影响，证明
造成胚芽鞘向光弯曲生长的是尖端产生的某种物质而不是尖端本身。

对照组
思考2：在放置琼脂块前，要将其去掉尖端的胚芽鞘在蒸馏水中侵泡一段时间，原因是 ?

去除尖端的胚芽鞘中含有少量的生长素，以去除生长素，排除内源激素对实验的
干扰。



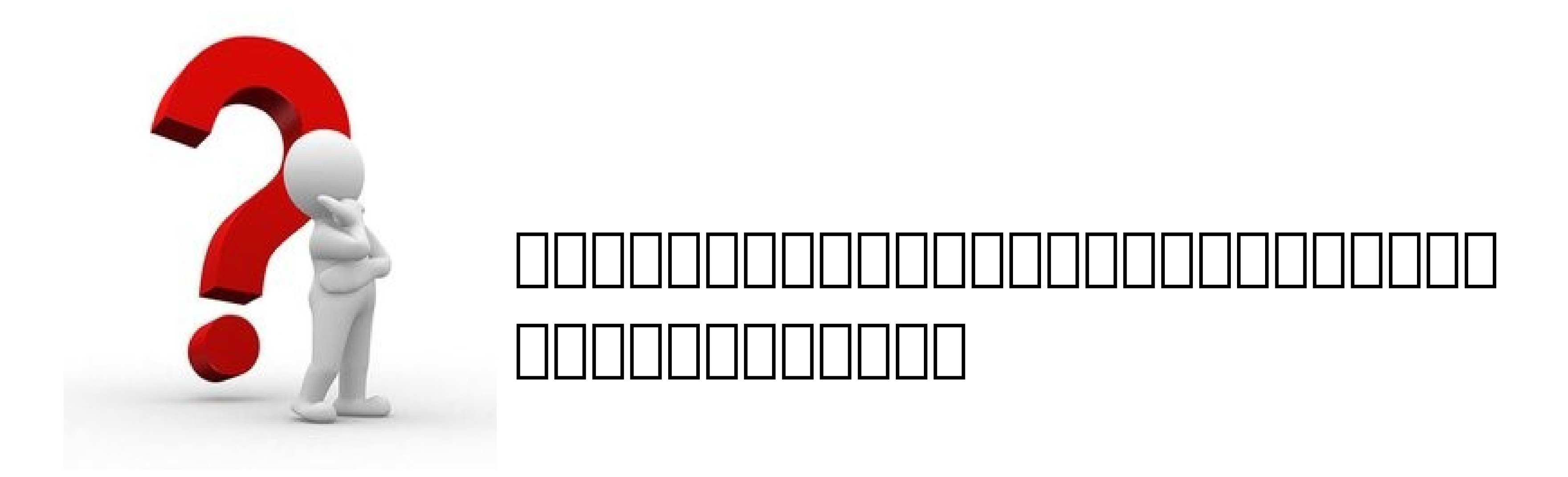


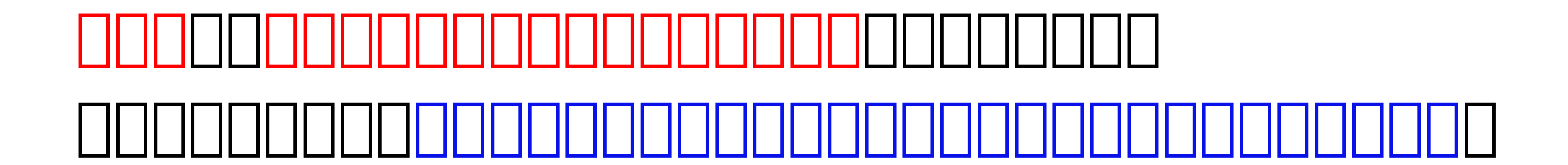


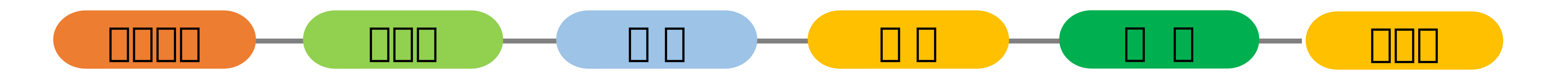
温特提出植物体内存在生长素时，有没有提取出这种物质？
他是怎样作出这一推测的？

没有。他是在对实验结果进行严密分析的基础上作出这样推断的。
要得出这样的结论，既需要以事实为依据进行严密的逻辑推理，还需要一定的想象力。

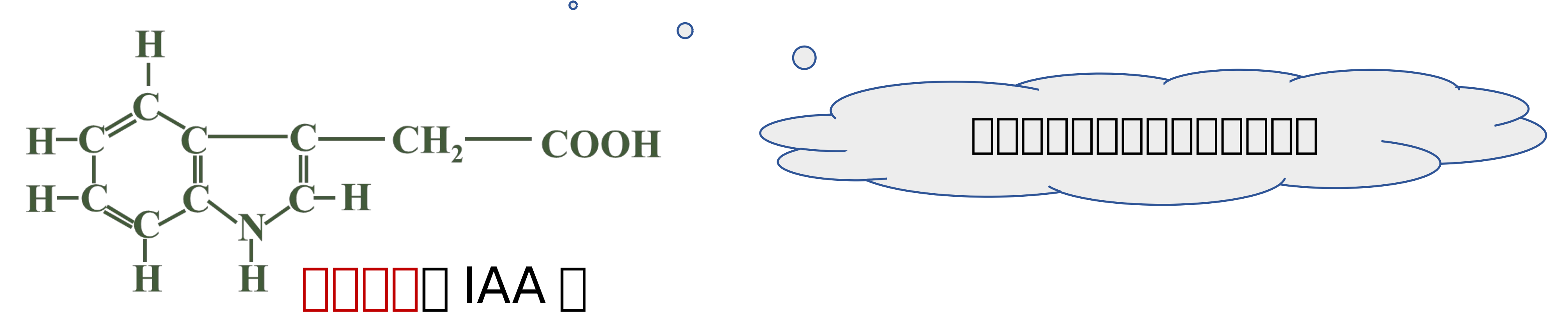
生活现象 达尔文 詹森 拜尔 温 特 生长素







- 1931 ---- （**IAA**）



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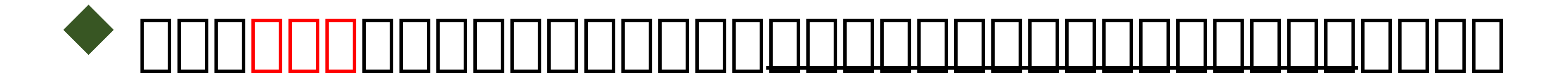

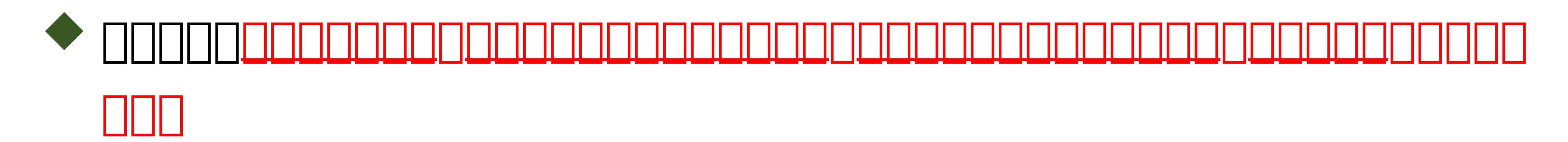

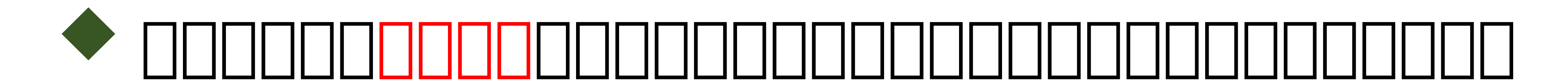

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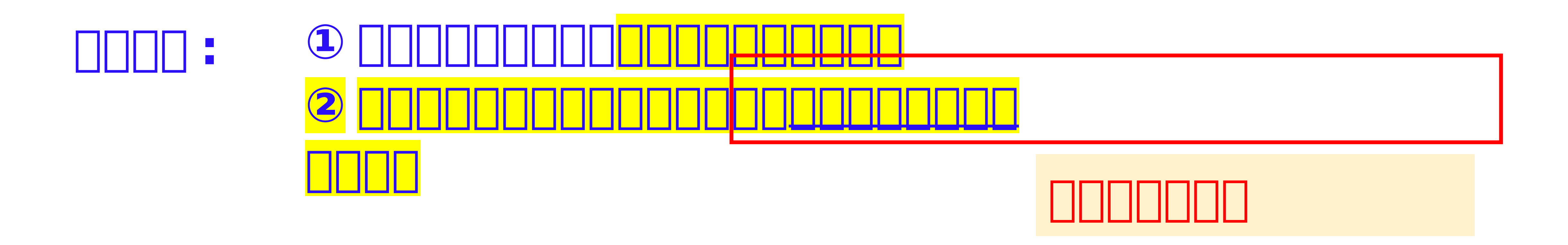
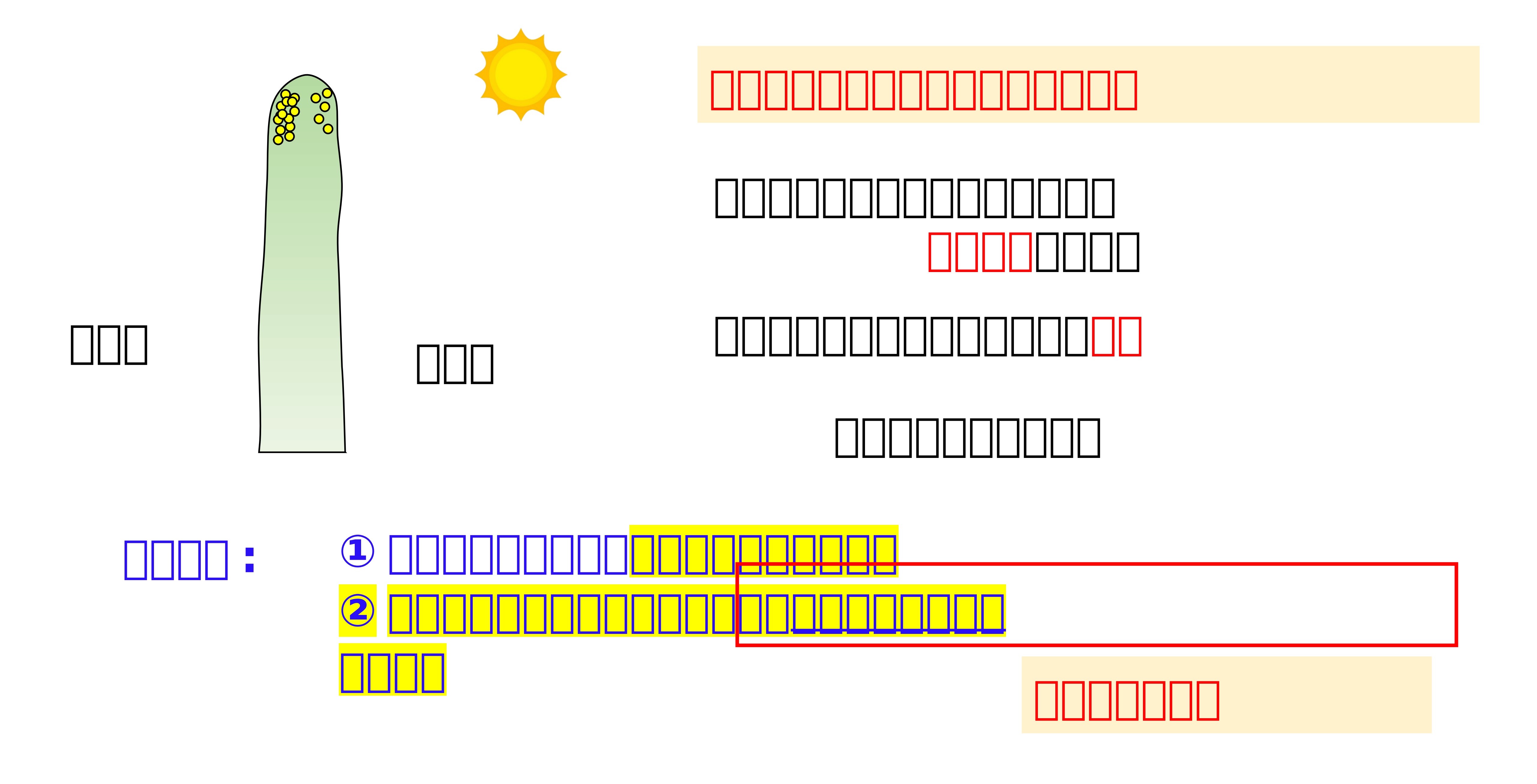
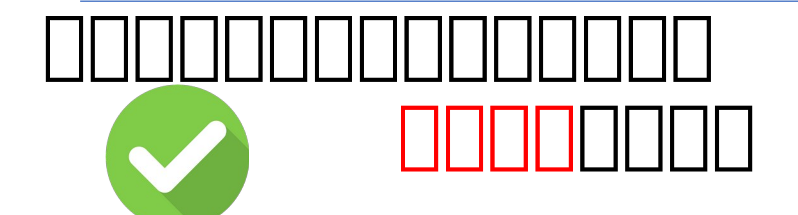
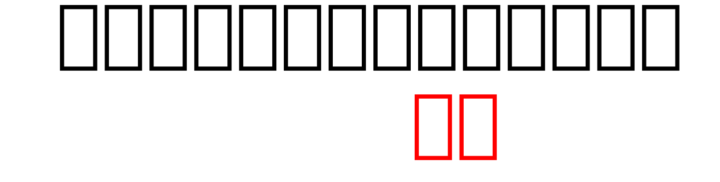
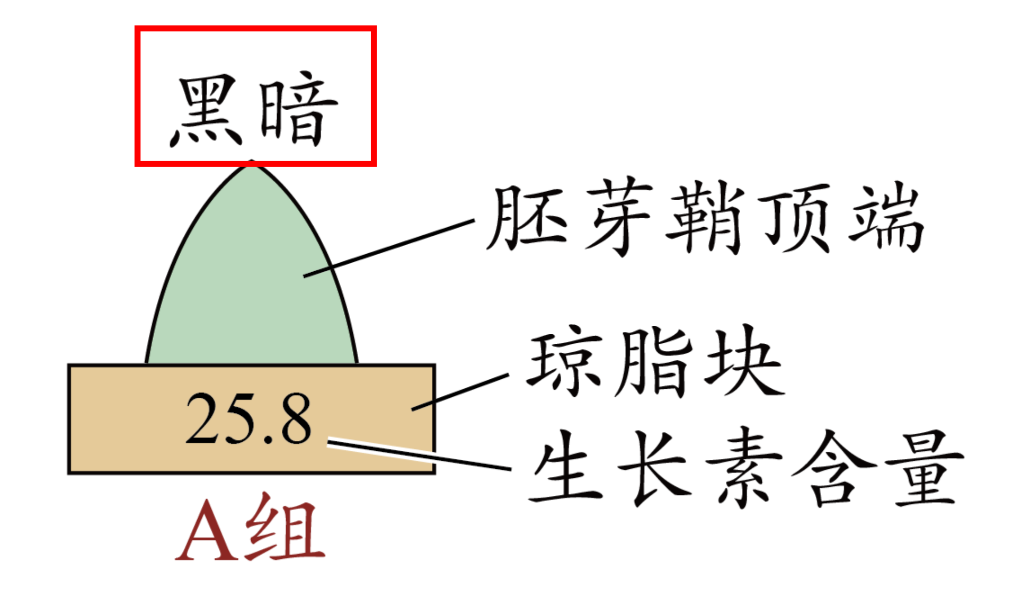


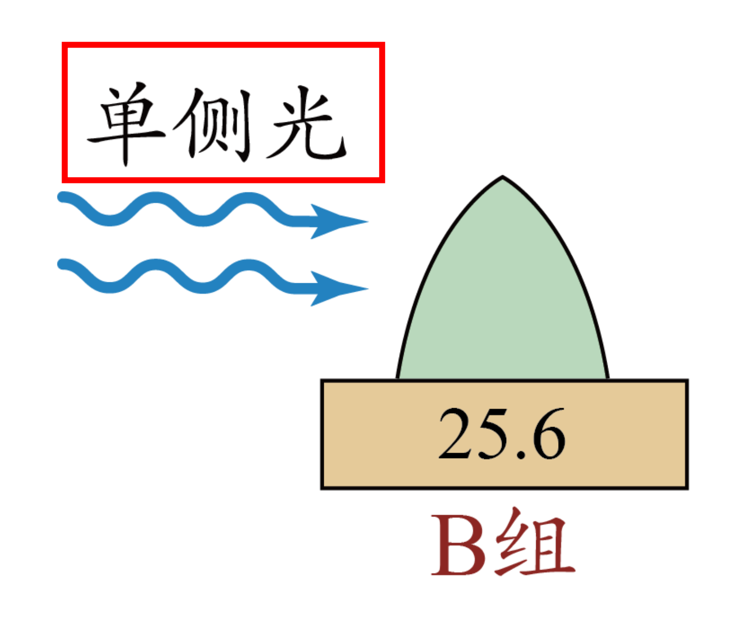


重慶市第八中學校
Chongqing No.8 Secondary School

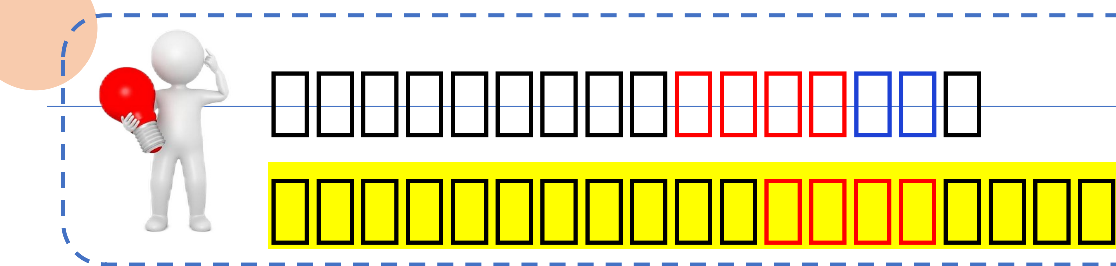


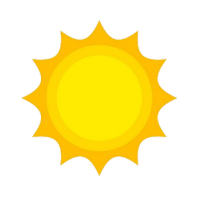


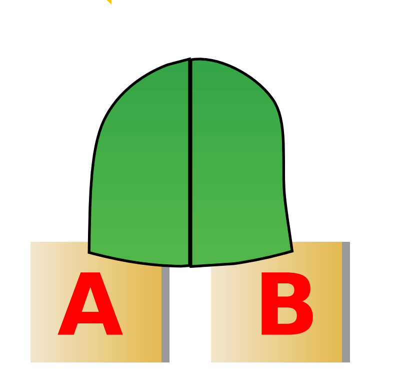

黑暗
胚芽鞘顶端
琼脂块
25.8
生长素含量
A组

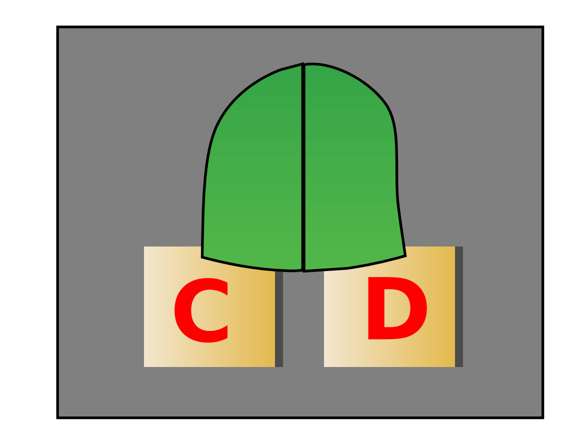

单侧光
25.6
B组

重庆市第八中学校
Chongqing No.8 Secondary School

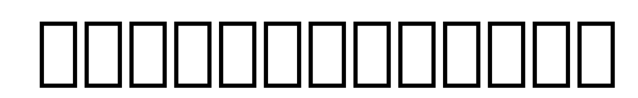








C A B D



A C D B

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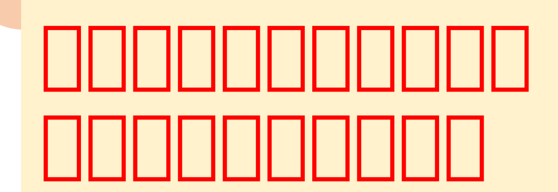
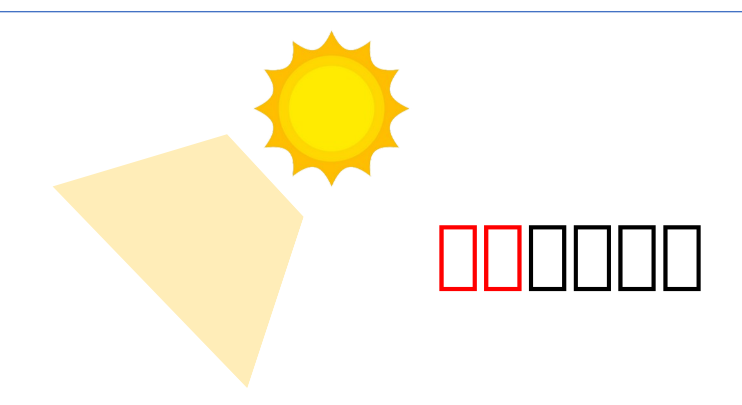
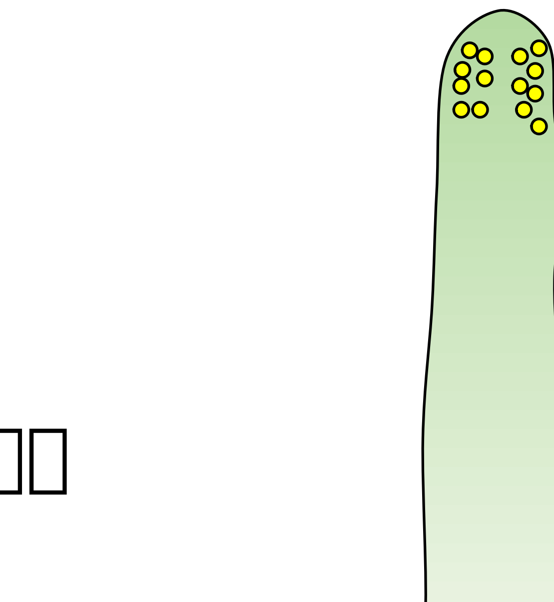
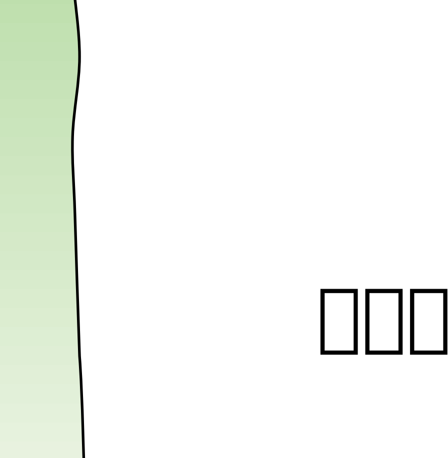
Chongqing No.8 Secondary School









重慶市第八中學校
Chongqing No.8 Secondary School

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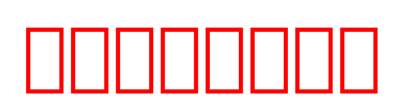
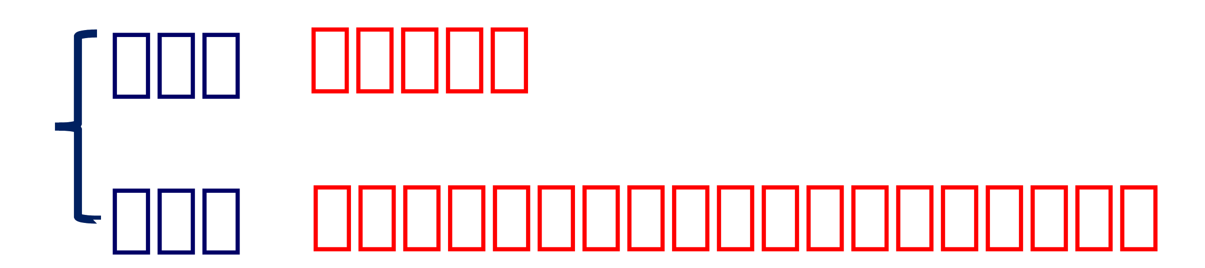
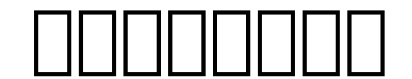


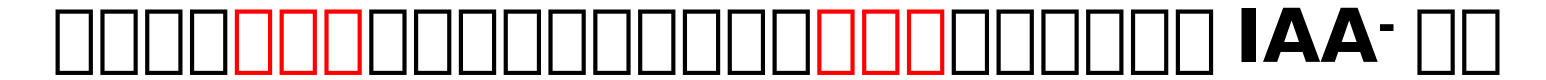


Light

背光侧

向光侧




IAA-

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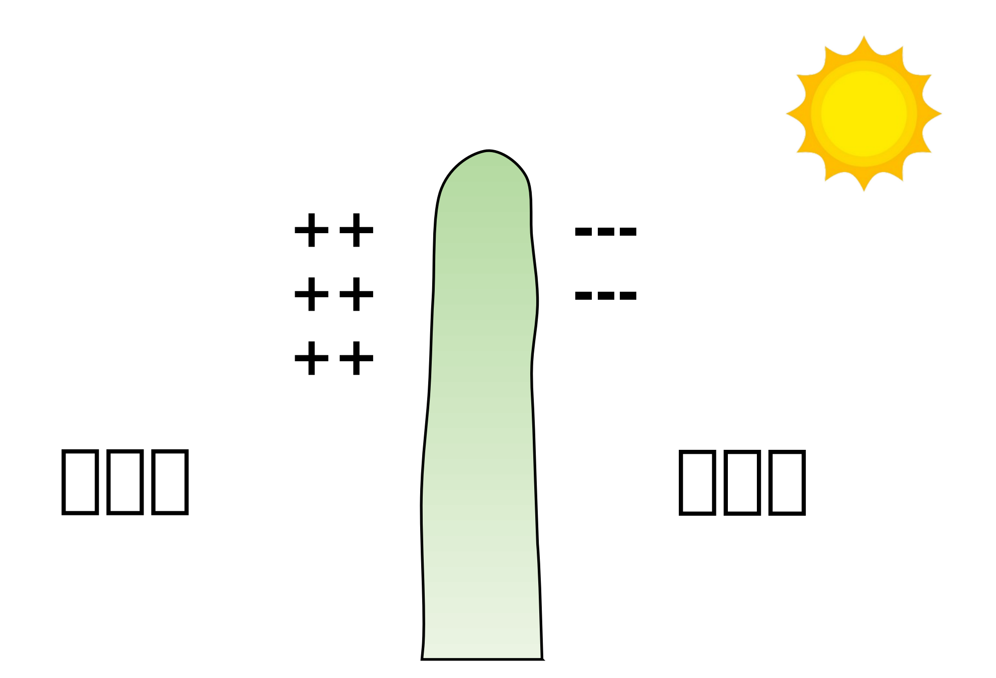
- [illegible]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例题 1 下列有关植物生长素发现过程的叙述,正确的是(D)

A. 达尔文通过实验证明胚芽鞘尖端产生的生长素因单侧光照射而分布不均

B. 鲍森·詹森通过实验证明了胚芽鞘尖端透过琼脂片传递给下部的物质是生长素

C. 拜尔在黑暗中进行实验是为了排除光合作用对实验结果造成的干扰

D. 温特实验证明了胚芽鞘的弯曲生长由化学物质引起,并把这种物质命名为生长素

1. 生长素主要分布在植物体生长旺盛的部位。通过实验,科学家确认它的化学本质是( )

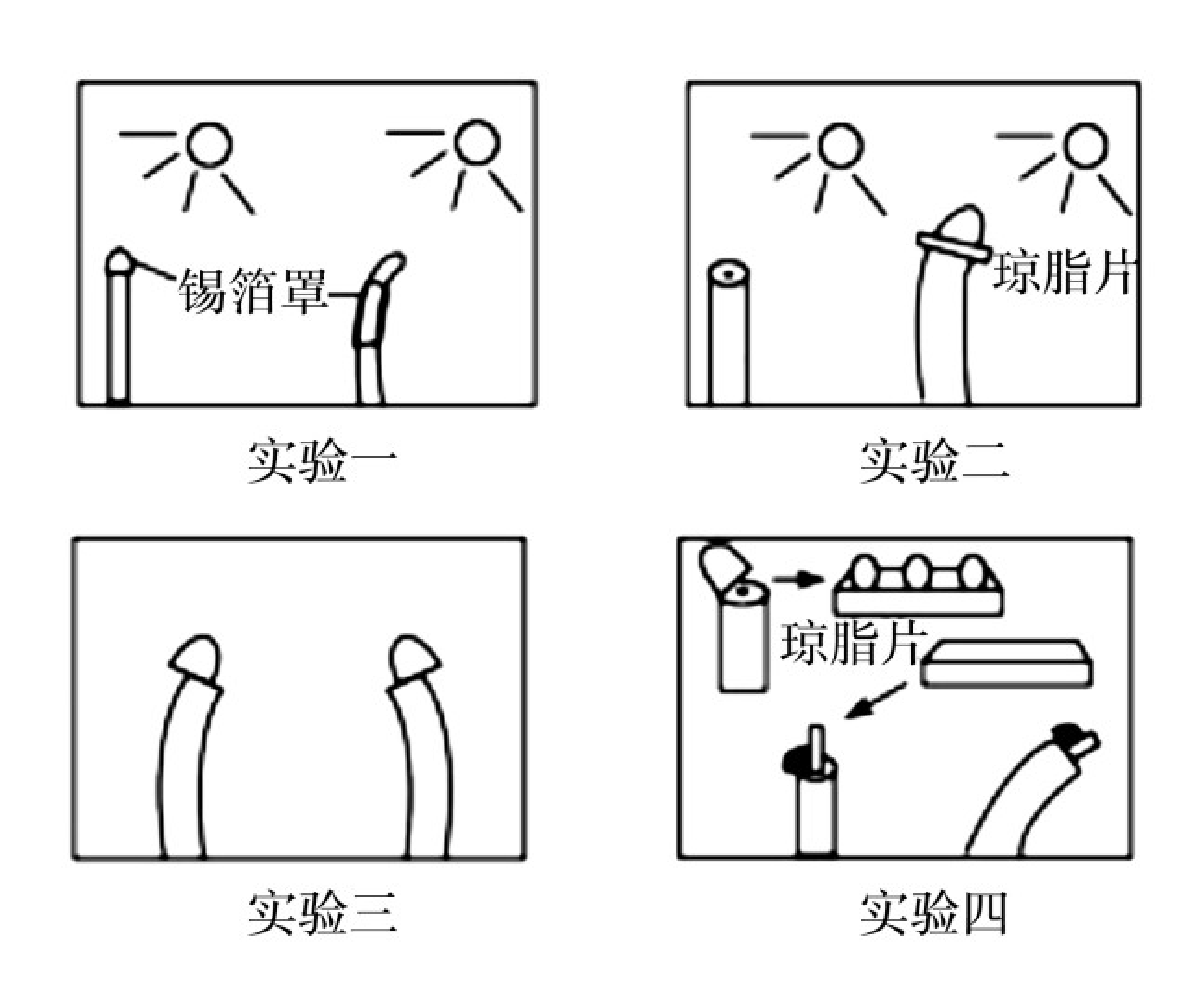
A. 多肽

B. 丙酮酸

C. 色氨酸

D. 吲哚乙酸

4. 如图是生长素发现过程中的实验示意图，下列相关说法正确的是(D)



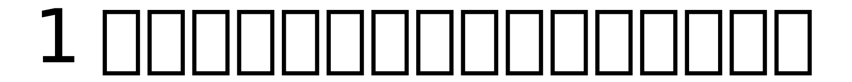
A. 实验一证明生长素的产生依赖光照

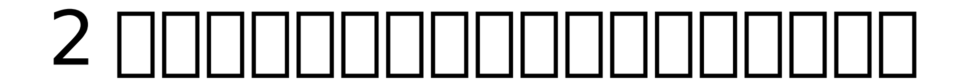
B. 实验二证明顶端产生的生长素能向下运输

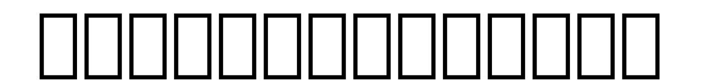
C. 实验三证明胚芽鞘弯曲生长的原因是尖端产生的“影响”分布不均

D. 实验四证明造成胚芽鞘弯曲生长的“影响”是生长素

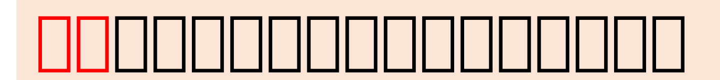
1、判断：无光时，生长素无法合成。 2、胚芽鞘发生向光性弯曲的外因和内因。



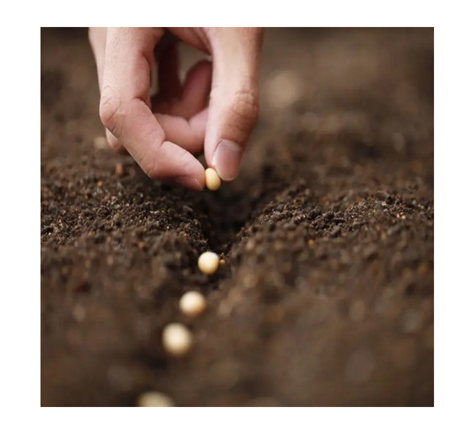




1.

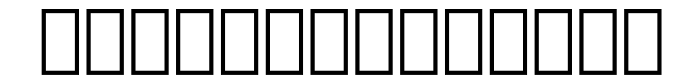


(1) ________________



(2) ________

H, C, N, NH_2, CH_2, COOH → H, C, N, CH_2, COOH



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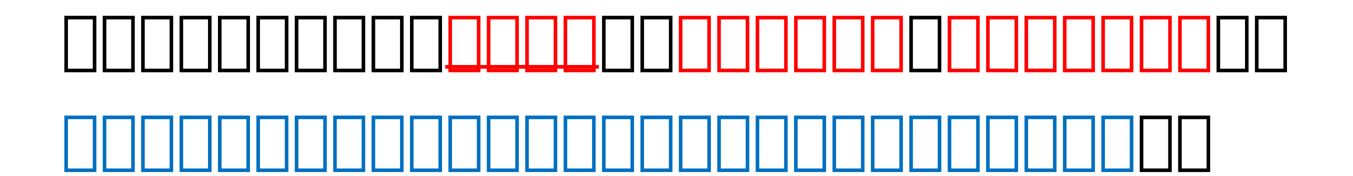
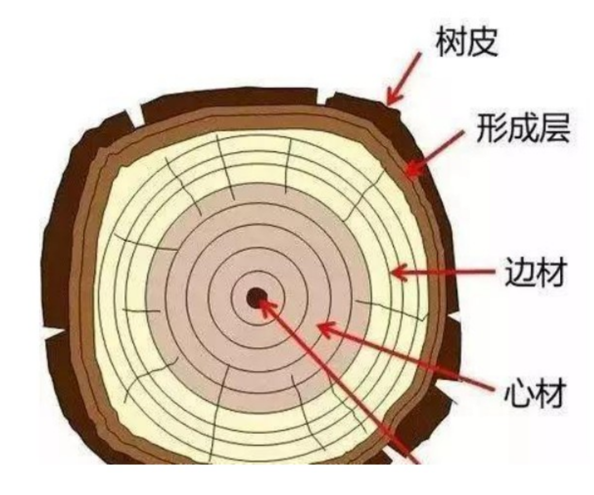
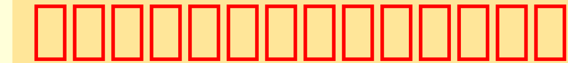




木本植物茎的结构：

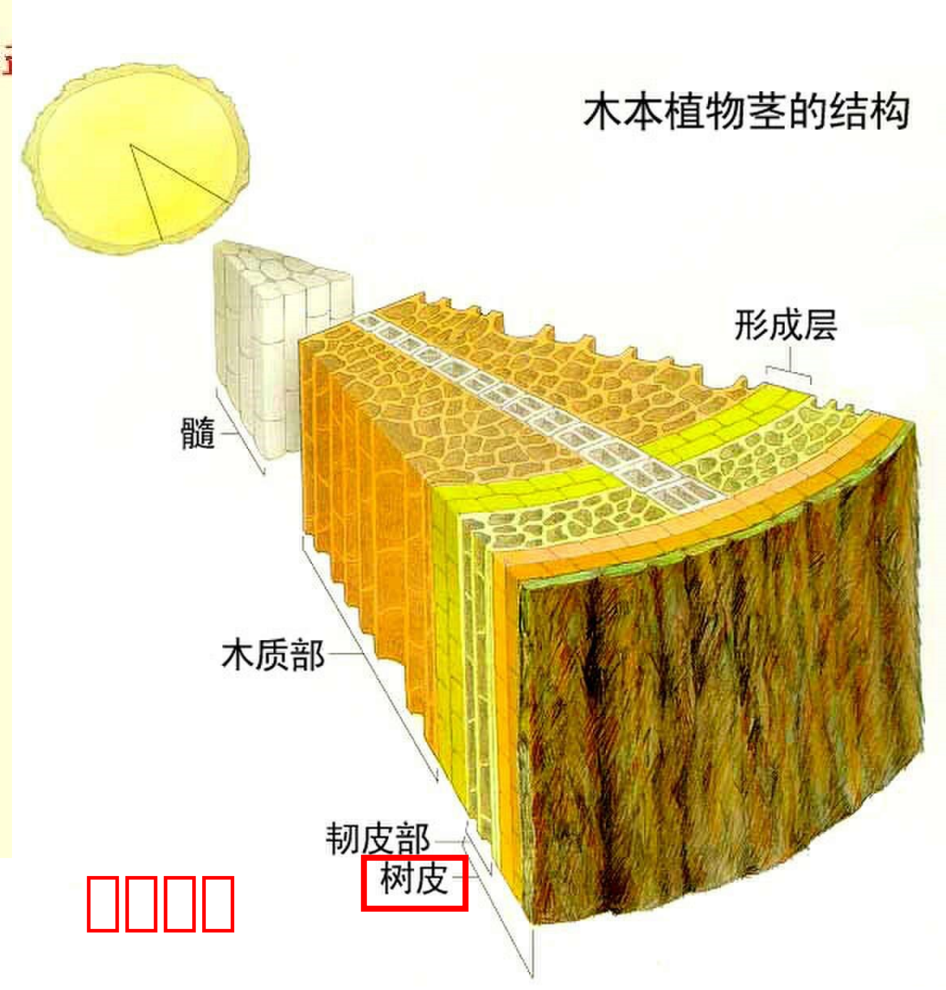


1 周皮（保护）

4 木质部（具有支持作用
有导管，输导水分和无机

3 形成层（具有分裂能力，
使茎加粗）

2 韧皮部（有筛管，输导
有机物）



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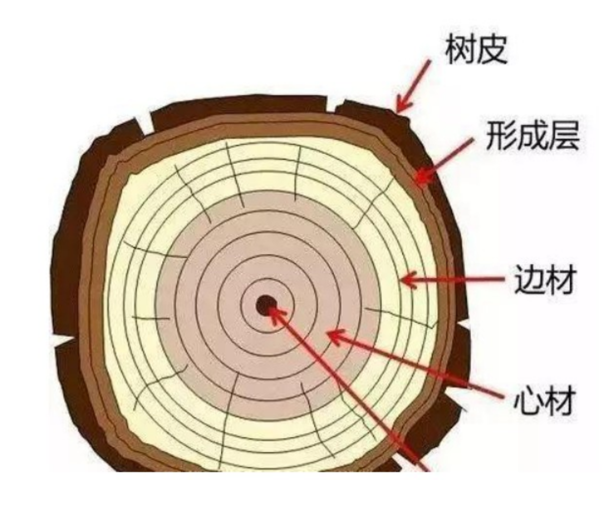
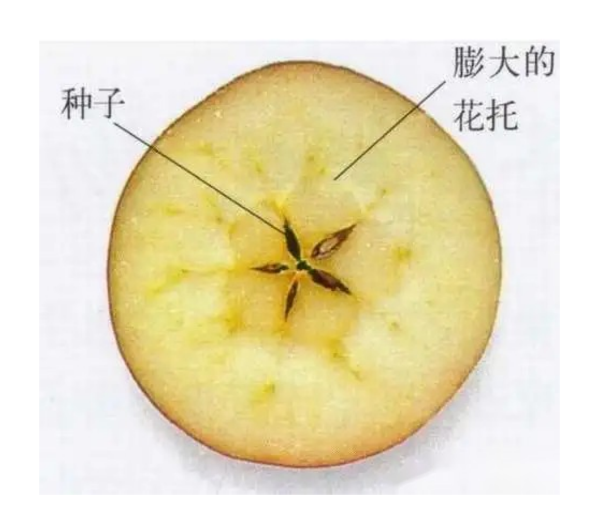
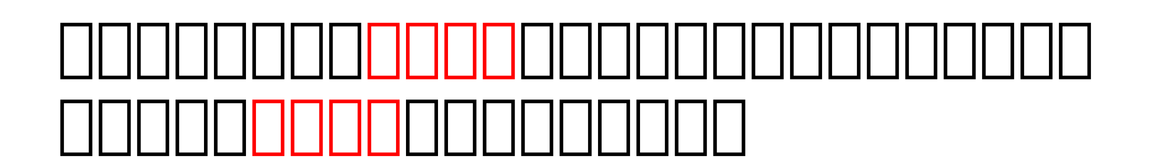




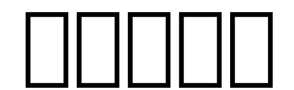


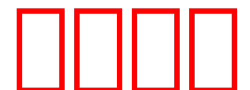
3.

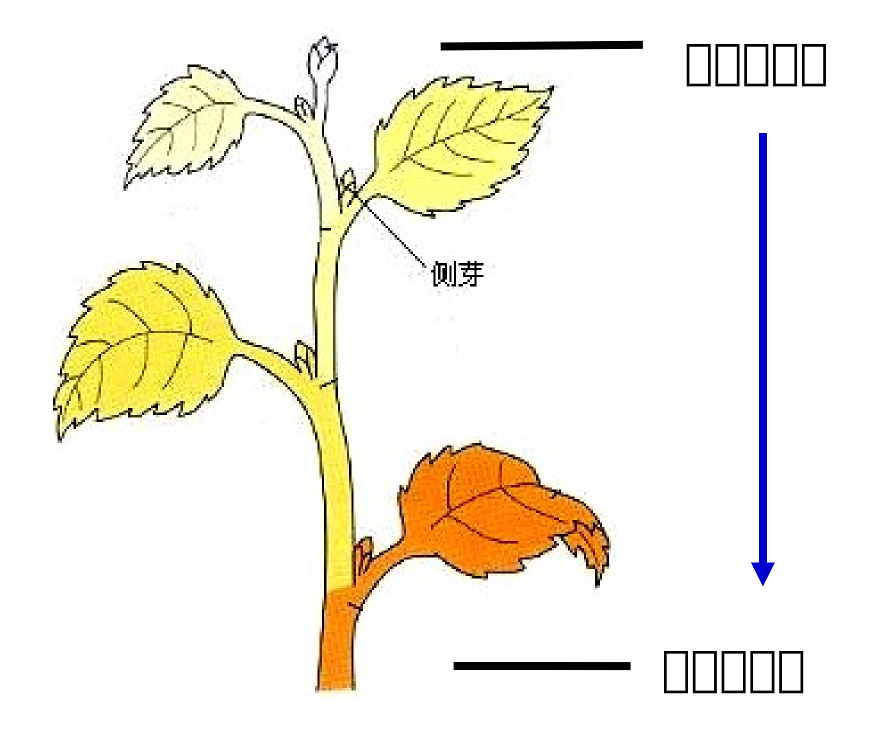
(1)

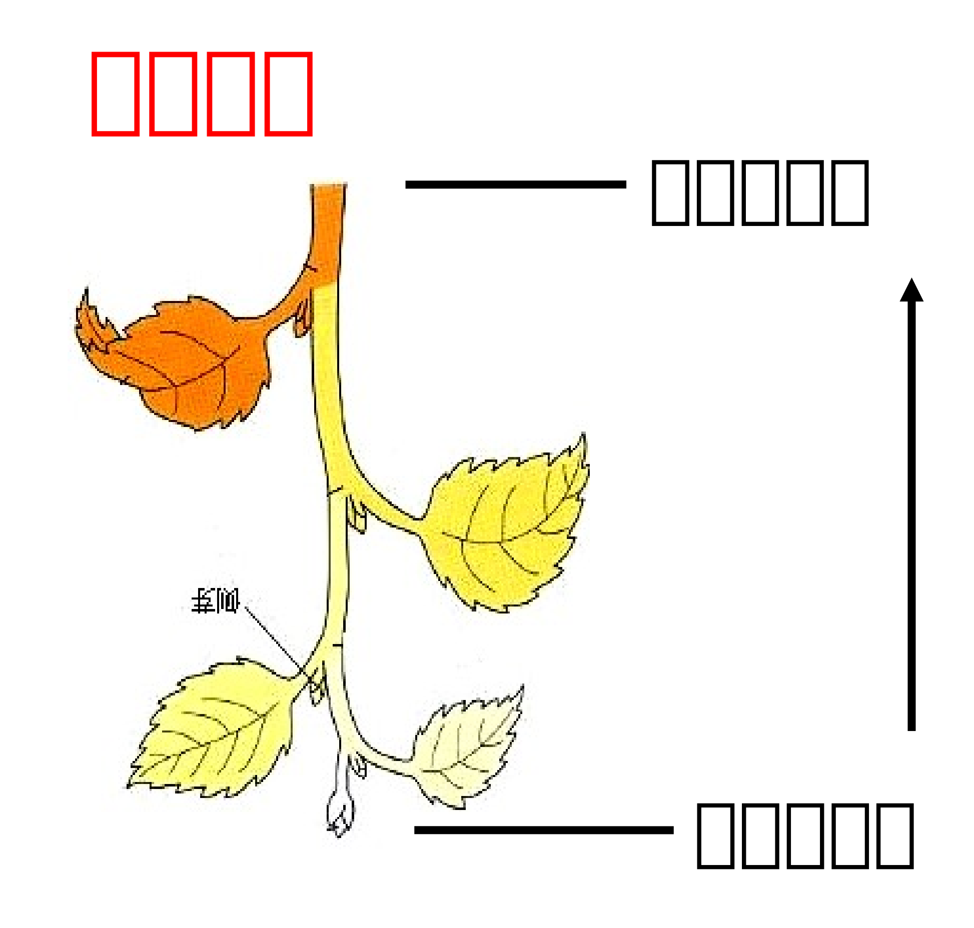
→

生长素



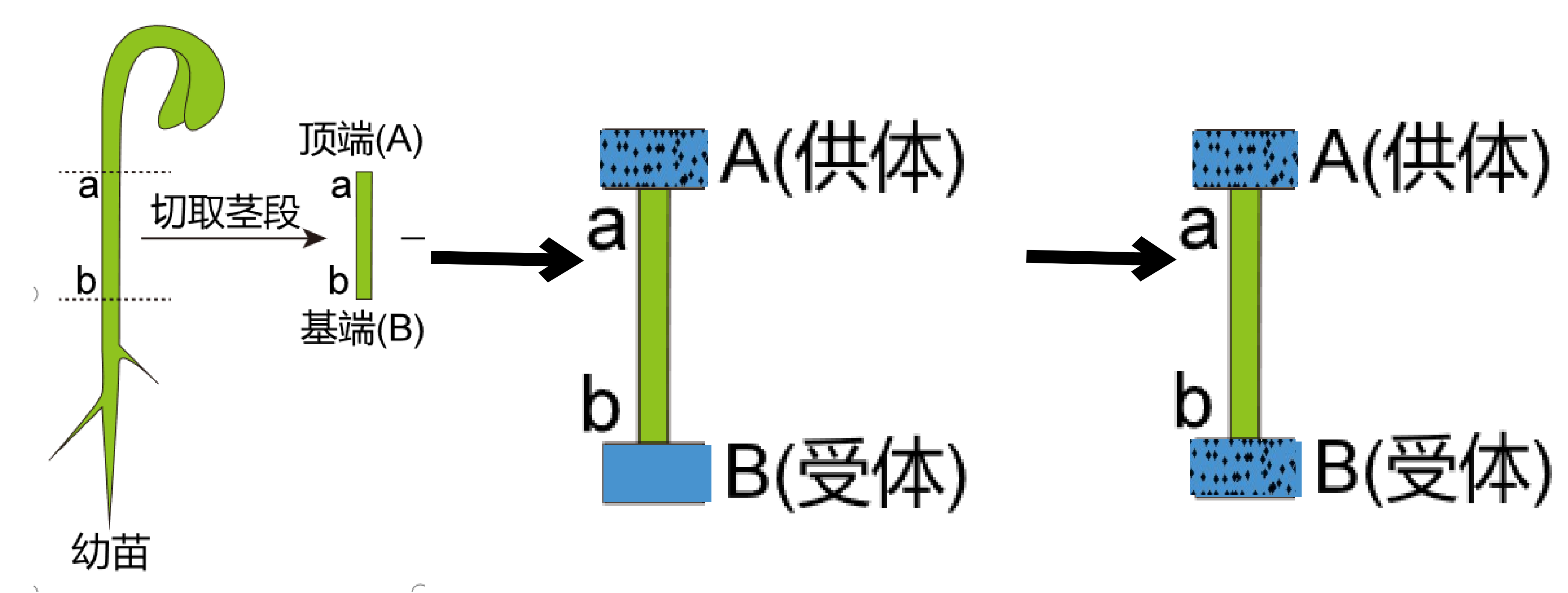



侧芽


侧芽

3. [illegible]

[illegible] P95“ [illegible]”[illegible]



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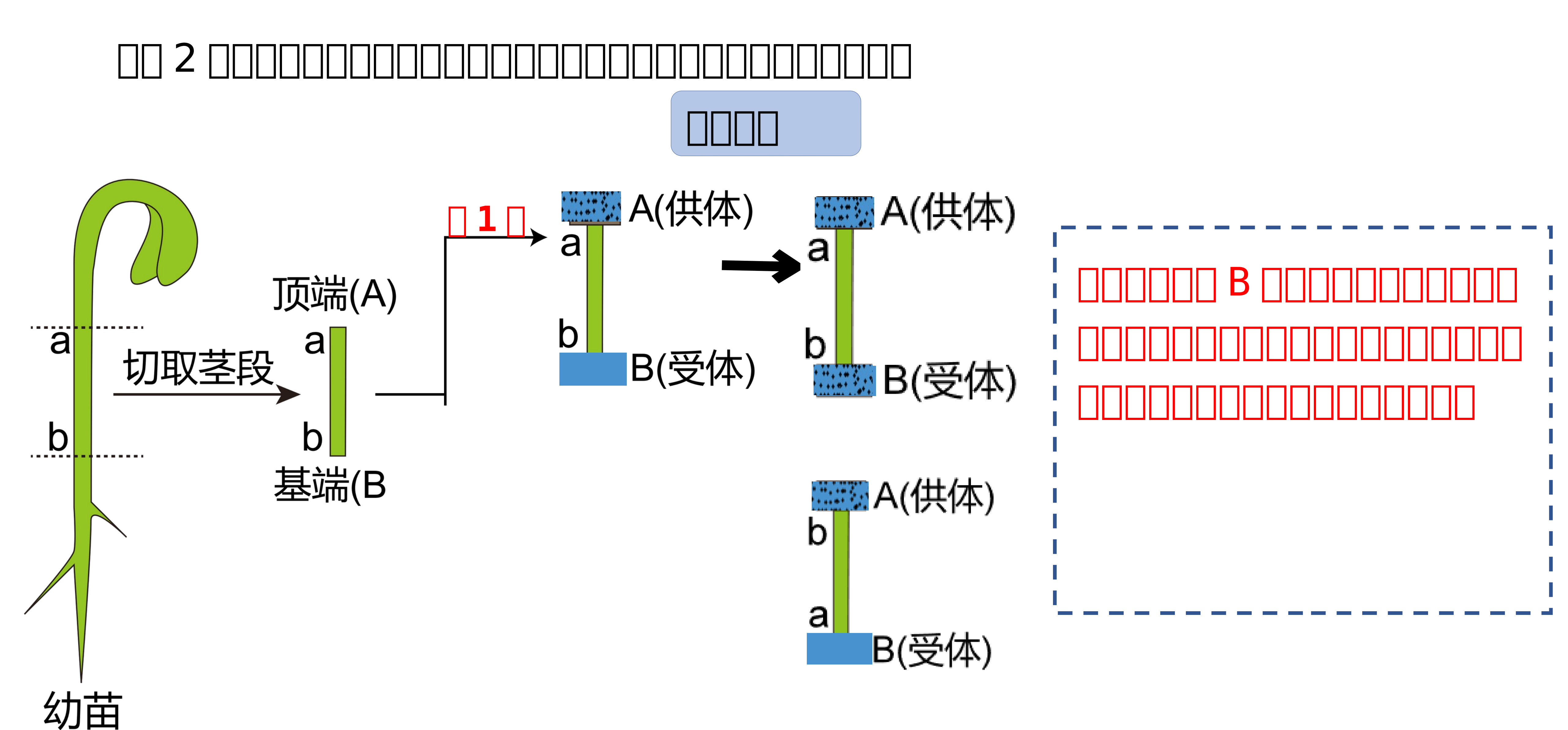

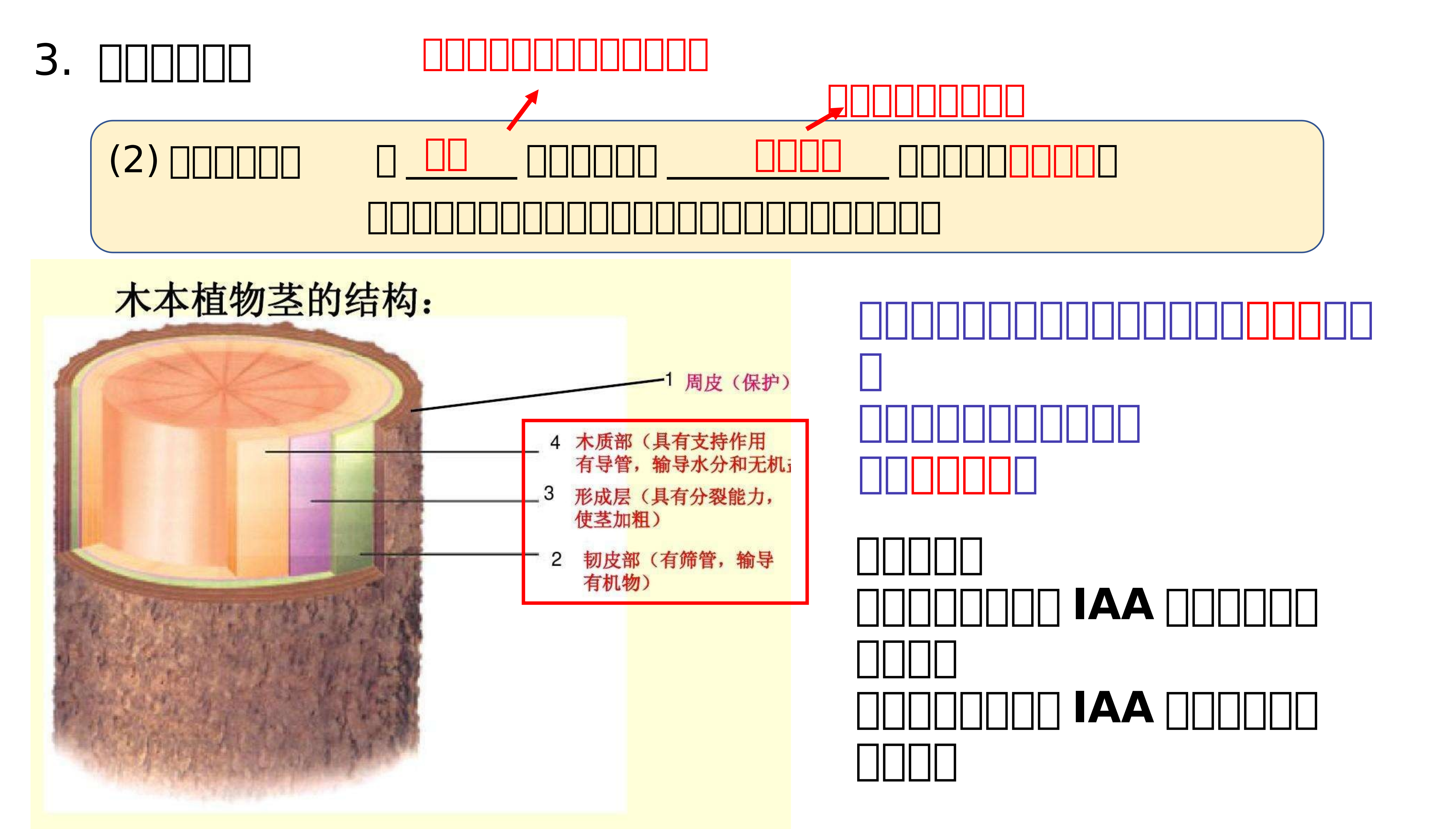

3.
(2)
木本植物茎的结构：
1 周皮（保护）
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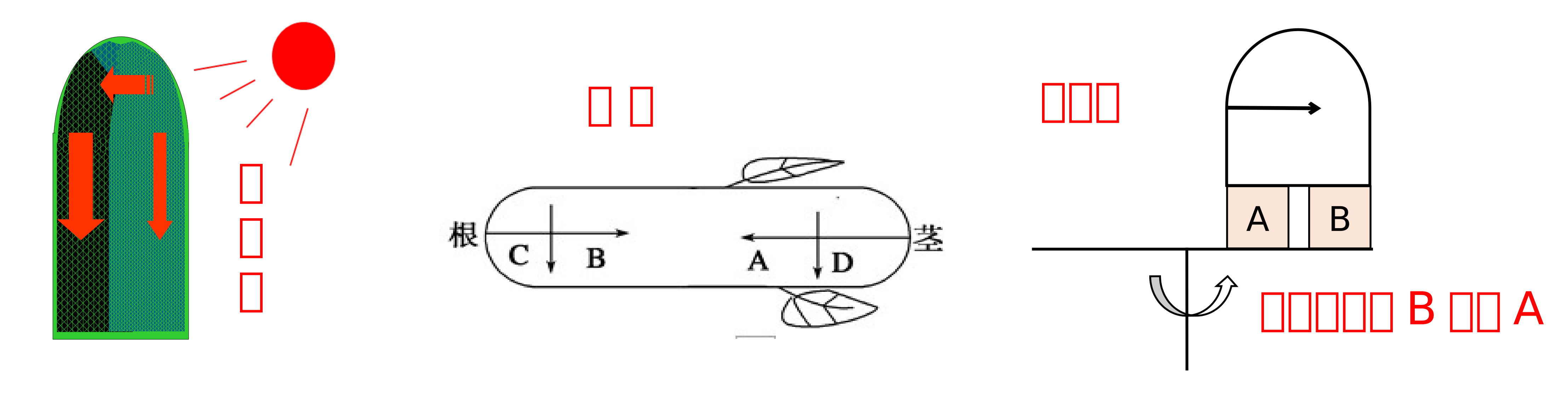
有导管，输导水分和无机
3 形成层（具有分裂能力，
使茎加粗）
2 韧皮部（有筛管，输导
有机物）
IAA
IAA

3.

(3)



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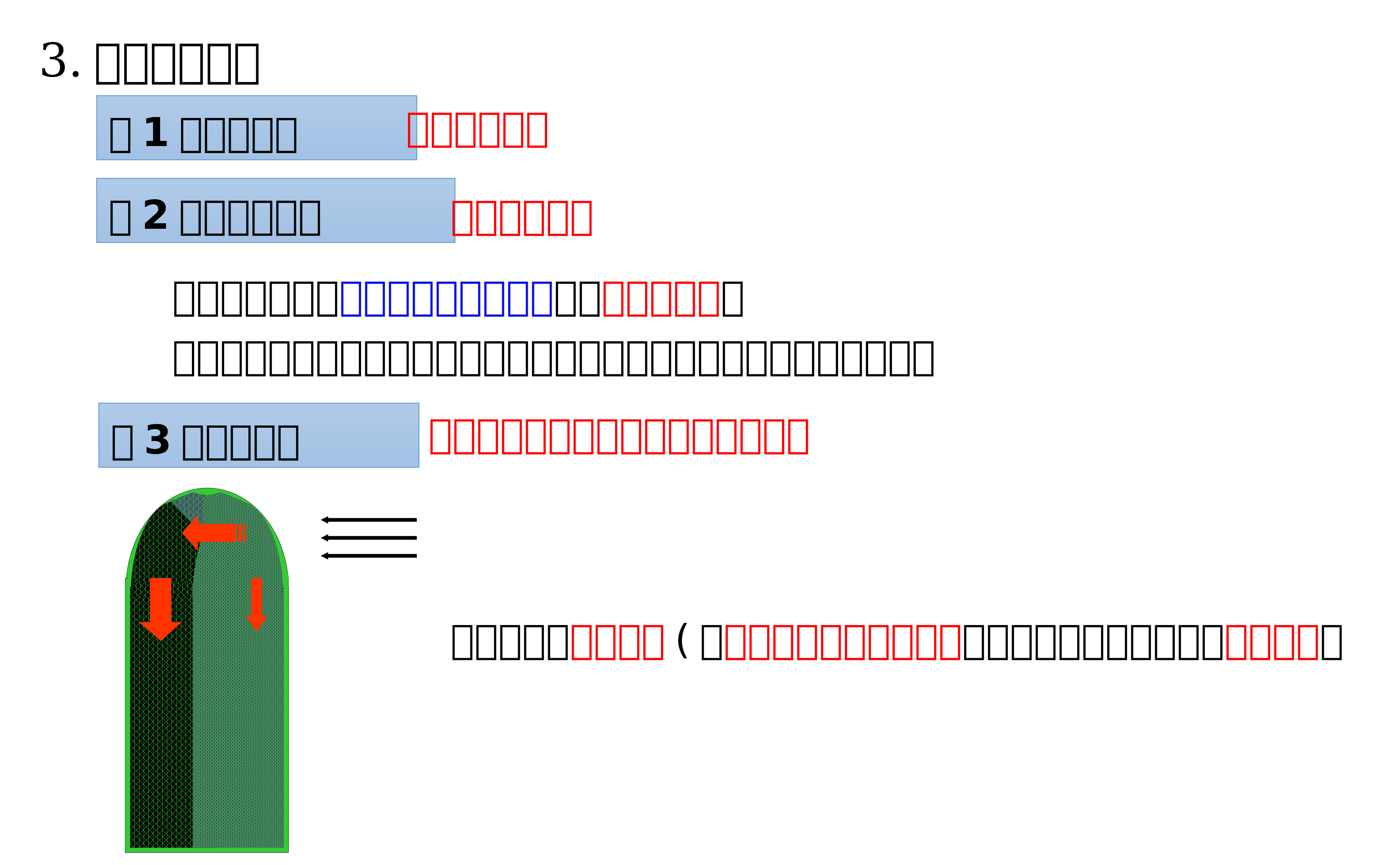
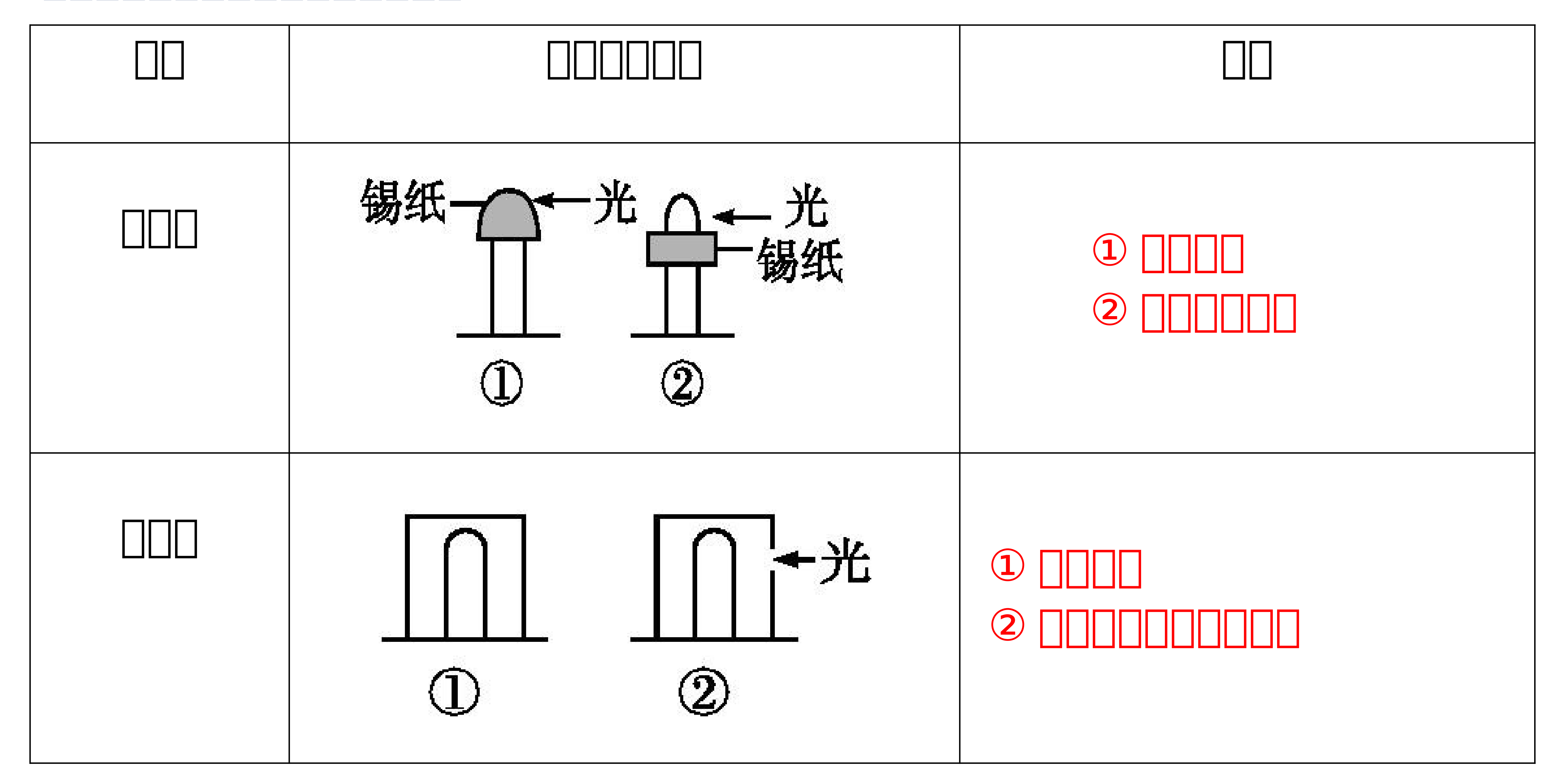
②





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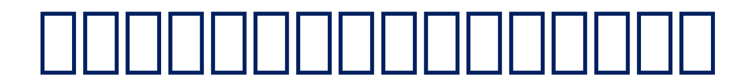

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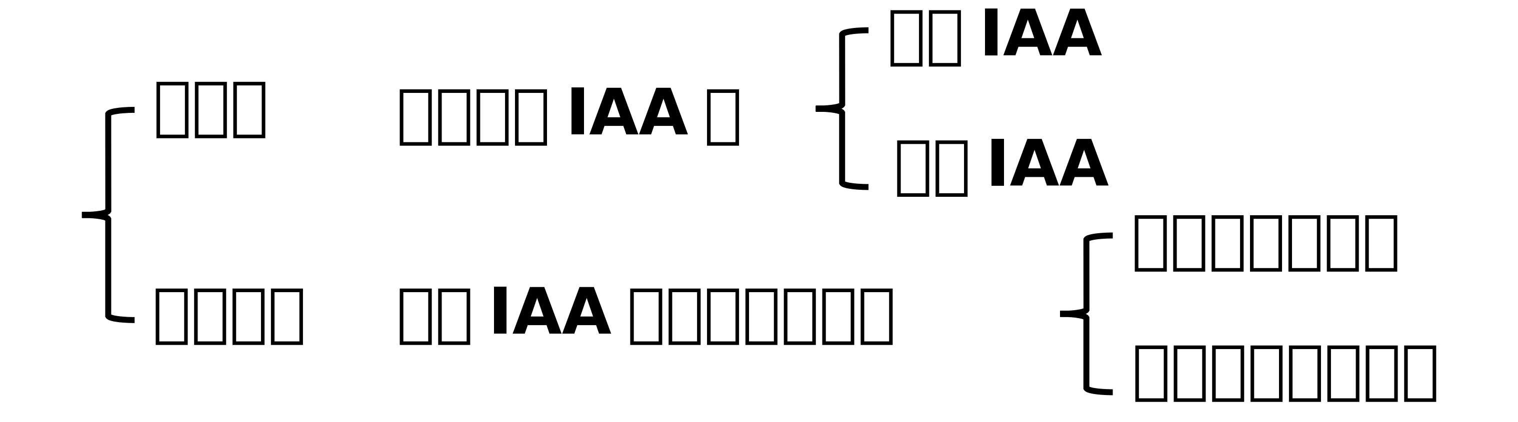
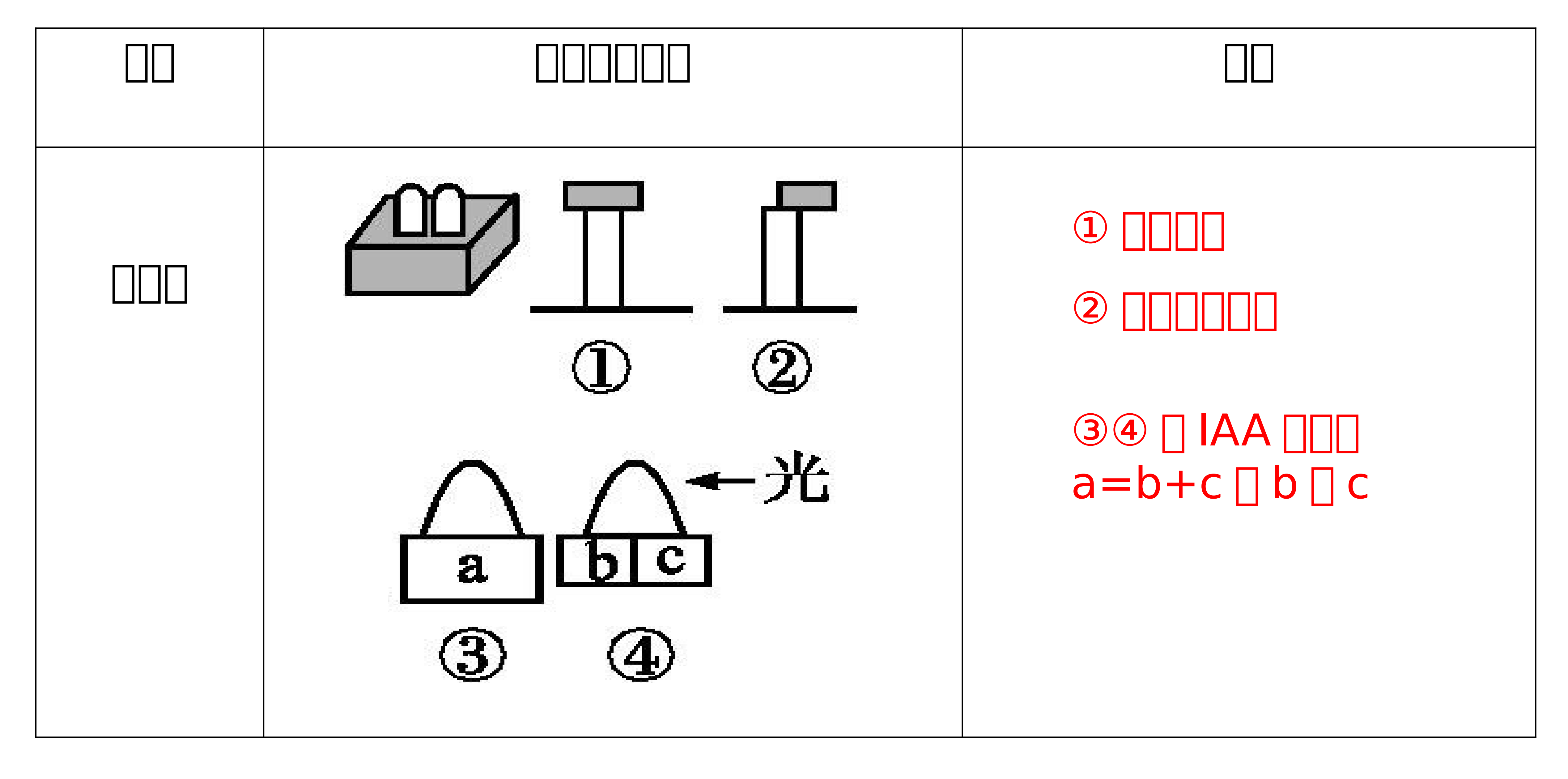
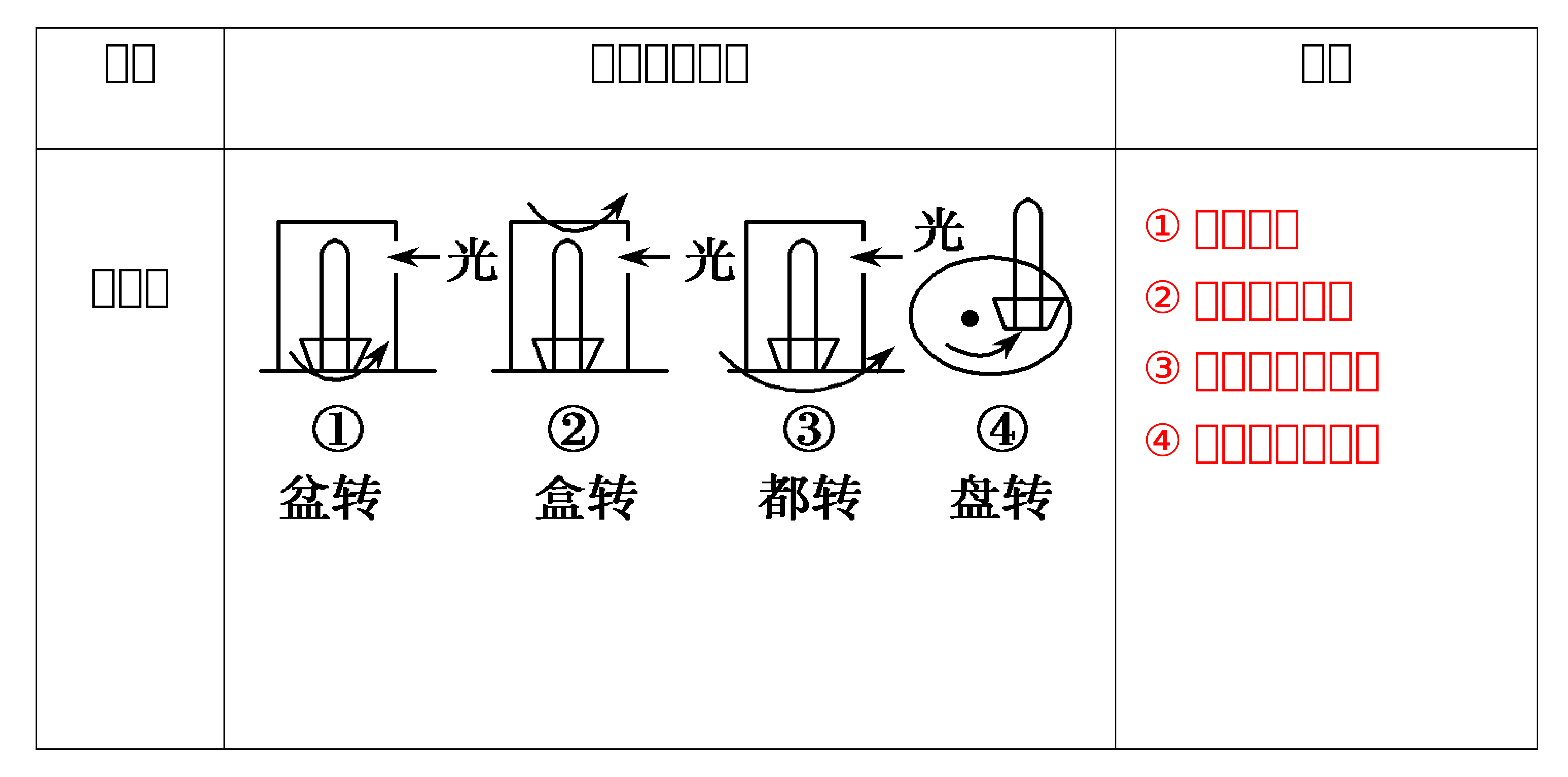




①
②
光
a
b
c
③
④
①
②
③④
IAA
a=b+c
b
c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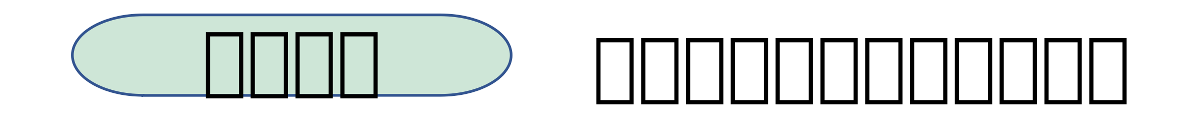

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